

## Portuguese parliament dissolved

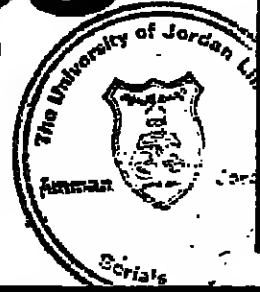
LISBON (R) — Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes Friday dissolved parliament and announced general elections for April 25, his office said. The elections were called to end the country's eight-week-old government crisis, caused by the resignation of Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão.

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة تصدرها مؤسسة جوردان للصحافة

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## Mubarak returns to Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Friday returned home after a 10-day tour of the United States, Canada, Britain and France. Mr. Mubarak told reporters at the airport that the U.S. had promised to continue efforts to get Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon "as soon as possible." "I think the American officials are studying all possible solutions," he said. But he did not elaborate. Mr. Mubarak also expressed the hope that Jordan and Palestinian leaders would soon reach agreement on the composition of their delegation to enable the U.S. to start negotiations on the Palestinian problem. Egypt last month appealed to Palestinian leaders to join Jordan immediately in an urgent peace initiative to stop Israel swallowing up the occupied West Bank.

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## Iran accuses Paris of selling Exocet missiles to Iraq

LONDON (R) — Iran Friday accused France of supplying Iraq with Exocet missiles, the type that sank two British ships in the Falklands war. Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the second most powerful cleric in the Iranian hierarchy, said the French-built Exocets were among arms that had been supplied to Iraq by foreign powers to help it in the Gulf war against Iran. "France and the Soviet Union have, on numerous occasions, sold Iraq nine-metre and Exocet missiles," Hojatoleslam Rafsanjani told a Friday prayer gathering in Tehran. Iranian leaders have expressed anger at reports that France has concluded an arms-for-oil deal with Iraq and that Moscow has resumed arms supplies to Baghdad. Sources at the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) said Exocets had been reaching Iraq over the past two years but there was no evidence of recent shipments.

## Mohieddin urges Arab states to recognise Israel

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin has urged Arab states to support President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative and recognise Israel, the official Middle East News Agency reported Friday. "The Arabs' recognition of Israel will make the U.S. and the European countries shoulder their responsibilities," the agency quoted Mr. Mohieddin as saying in an interview with Al Watan Al Arabi, an Arabic magazine published in Paris.

## Baghdad praises Mubarak; assails Syria and Libya

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's ruling Baath Party Friday praised Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and sharply criticised Libyan and Syrian efforts to keep Egypt isolated from the Arab World. The party said in a report that the continued isolation of Egypt would make it "an easy prey for Israel and America." Despite its commitment to the Camp David peace accords with Israel, the Egyptian government was refusing to submit to Israeli pressures, the report said. Iraq played a major role in Egypt's suspension from the Arab League after former President Anwar Sadat signed the Camp David accords in 1978. Baghdad shifted its stand after President Mubarak backed Iraq in its war against Iran and took a strong line against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, but has so far stopped short of restoring diplomatic ties with Cairo.

## Izvestia says Israel plans to attack Syria

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia charged Friday that Israel was planning to attack Syria and said the present ceasefire in the Middle East was no more than a pause between wars. Commenting on developments in Lebanon over the past few months, Izvestia said a false peace reigned there which in fact was no more than a "lull before the storm." "The present situation is only a pause between outbreaks of Israeli aggression," Izvestia said.

## Kreisky pledges 'enthusiastic support' for Reagan initiative

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Lebanon faces the possibility of "permanent instability" unless all foreign forces are quickly withdrawn, President Reagan and Austrian Chancellor Kreisky agreed on Wednesday.

The thinking of the two leaders was given to reporters after Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kreisky held two hours of discussion, including a working luncheon, during which the Middle East and events in Poland were the main topics of conversation.

A senior administration official said Mr. Kreisky had assured Mr. Reagan on his "enthusiastic support" for the president's Sept. 1 Middle East peace initiative and plans to convey that enthusiasm in his discussions with his many contacts in the region.

The official said there was a detailed discussion of the situation in Lebanon, with both leaders agreed that "it was essential that

there be an early and total pull-out of foreign forces...they thought together that there was a great risk of fostering permanent instability in Lebanon if the withdrawal of foreign forces in not quickly effected."

The official added that Mr. Reagan had "underscored his personal distress at the slow pace of the negotiations thus far."

The two leaders discussed East-West relations, following up on Mr. Kreisky's discussions with State department officials.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kreisky concentrated on developments in Poland during their discussion of East-West issues, with the president commenting that the United

States "continues to find the Polish situation discouraging."

The official said Mr. Reagan told the Austrian chancellor that he is concerned about the fate of Solidarity members, including thousands of members of that labour organisation still held in prison by the military government in Warsaw.

The official said that Washington and Vienna have come to an "understanding" on transfer of U.S. technology to Communist bloc nations. He said that while the two leaders did not take up the issue, it was discussed "on the fringes" by other members of the official parties.

The official said the "general understanding" will result in "enhanced efforts" to ensure that U.S. technology is not illegally re-exported from Austria to Communist states. He said the agreement "will tighten up the scrutiny" of such transfers.

## France reinforces Beirut peacekeepers

PARIS (R) — France said Friday it was sending 298 Marines to reinforce its contingent with the multi-national peacekeeping force in Lebanon at the request of Lebanese President Amin Gemayel.

Officials said the move underlined French concern over lack of progress towards withdrawing foreign forces from Lebanon and restoring full sovereignty to the Lebanese government.

The Defence Ministry said in a statement that 160 Marines were flying Friday from the western city of Nantes to Beirut. A further 138 men with 60 vehicles, including 15 light armoured cars, are due to sail from the Mediterranean port of Toulon later this week, it said.

A Foreign Legion parachute

regiment had been put on alert in case further re-inforcements were needed, the ministry said.

### 2 policemen killed

Meanwhile in Beirut, two policemen were killed and five wounded when Christian areas of Beirut came under shelling for the second time in a week, state-run Beirut Radio said.

The men died when a shell exploded close to a position of the para-military Internal Security Forces (ISF) in the eastern sector of the capital, it said.

Private radio stations earlier reported that artillery duels had erupted in mid-afternoon between Christian and Druze Muslim villages on the outskirts of the cap-

ital.

### Tripoli clashes continue

In the north Lebanese city of Tripoli armed men opened fire on the headquarters of a militant Islamic faction Thursday night on the eve of a scheduled meeting to reconcile warring pro- and anti-Syrian militias, a security source said Friday.

One member of the Islamic Unification Movement was wounded and a passing university professor was shot dead in the midnight attack, the source said.

The movement is one of an array of Islamic and leftist militias who fought the Syrian-backed Arab Democratic Party (ADP) in a month of violence which ended on Jan. 9.

## Reagan: Israelis will not harass Marines in Beirut

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan said Friday the Israeli government had given assurances there would be no more incidents such as the one on Wednesday in which Israeli troops tried to cross into a Beirut buffer zone guarded by U.S. Marines.

"We do have such assurances," Mr. Reagan said in a televised press conference when asked about the incident.

He said the United States was trying to speed the departure of all foreign forces from Lebanon so that the multinational peacekeeping force, which includes 1,200 U.S. Marines, could return home.

Since the Marines arrived in Beirut last September, there have been a number of incidents in which Israeli troops have tried to cross their lines without author-

isation, according to the U.S. Defence Department.

Last Wednesday a Marine captain drew and loaded his pistol to prevent three Israeli tanks from crossing into the U.S. buffer area. The tanks then withdrew.

Mr. Reagan said Friday: "I must say the same (Israeli) unit, the same commander tried three times at that same point."

"In my view, the Marine officer did the only thing that he could do," the president added.

Mr. Reagan said the multinational force was in Lebanon to allow the Lebanese government to establish stability in the war-ravaged country, a goal he said was impeded by "these repeated efforts to go through the lines and do what was agreed that they would not do."

## Non-aligned summit to discuss Lebanon

NEW DELHI (R) — Non-aligned heads of state due to meet in New Delhi next month will discuss a draft declaration calling for the urgent withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, Indian officials said Friday.

The draft document, drawn up by India after consultations within the 97-member group, condemns Israel's "expansionist and aggressive policies" and urges the total, unconditional and urgent withdrawal of Israeli forces, the officials told reporters.

Copies of the draft were recently handed to representatives of non-aligned states at the United Nations.

## PLO confirms talks on prisoner swap with Israel

DAMASCUS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has offered to hand over eight Israeli soldiers it captured last summer in exchange for more than 5,000 Palestinians held by Israel, PLO deputy military commander Khalil Al Wazir said Friday.

Mr. Wazir, popularly known as Abu Jihad, told a press conference in Damascus the PLO was also demanding the release of 1,000

Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli jails since 1967.

He said the conditions for an exchange of prisoners were sent last week to the International Red Cross and to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who is mediating between the PLO and Israel over this matter.

He said the PLO's first condition for handing over the Israelis was the release of all Palestinian

and Lebanese detainees in the Israeli prison camp at Ansar in southern Lebanon. Israel says it has 5,412 prisoners in the camp.

Mr. Wazir said those released should have the right to return to their homes in the Israeli occupied territories.

The PLO was also demanding the return of documents seized by Israeli troops from the PLO-affiliated Palestine Studies Centre

when they overran west Beirut in September.

The eight Israelis were captured by Palestinian forces in central Lebanon last September.

Mr. Wazir also said he was going to eastern Lebanon for a meeting of PLO military chiefs to stress the need to boost military action in the occupied territories and behind Israeli lines in Lebanon.

## Ship stands by to take Ghanaians from Nigeria

LAGOS (R) — A ship which arrived two days ago to help repatriate Ghanaians being expelled from Nigeria as illegal immigrants, was still here Friday waiting for more passengers, a Ghanaian High Commission spokesman said.

Ghanaian diplomats were preparing broadcasts for Nigerian Radio to tell their countrymen still awaiting passage that space on the vessel was available, the spokesman told Reuters.

He did not make clear whether the appeals would be directed at unskilled and unemployed workers, who should have left by mid-night on Monday when a Nigerian

deadline for their departure expired, or to skilled people who have until the end of this month to leave.

Nigerian authorities are carrying out nationwide searches for illegal aliens still in the country, but immigration officials declined to say whether any had been arrested.

Eyewitnesses have reported occasional incidents of police chasing people thought to be Ghanaians through the streets of Lagos, but the great majority of illegal immigrants have apparently left inside the two weeks stipulated by Nigeria.

The Ghanaian High Commission spokesman said tension had subsided considerably at the Lagos docks as several thousand Ghanaians camped there for days awaiting boats had now gone.

They were destitutes who said they could not raise enough money for an overland journey home through Benin and Togo and were prepared to wait indefinitely for ships to take them home.

One ship left Thursday with about 3,000 Ghanaians aboard. That group was believed to have been the largest concentration of them still in Nigeria, Ghanaian

officials said.

They added that there did not appear to be any more big groups on the overland route, which has been used by several hundred thousands of people over the past two weeks.

Ghanaian Interior Secretary Johnny Hansen said in Lagos on Wednesday after talks with Nigerian officials that an estimated 500,000 Ghanaians had already come home from Nigeria and that a similar number were still waiting to cross at a border post opened for them on Ghana's previously closed frontier with Togo.

A senior British source told Reuters after Friday's talks here that "some disarmament is better than none."



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor Friday receive former French President and Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

## Giscard d'Estaing arrives on private visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Former French President and Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing arrived in Amman Friday for a several-day private visit to Jordan. During the visit, they will tour historic and cultural sites in the country.

The former French president and his wife were received at Amman Airport by His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor. Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, French Ambassador to Jordan Jacques-Alain de Sedouy and their wives, were also present at the airport to receive the guests.

## U.S. aide stresses Jordan's role Velioles says he is optimistic Jordan will join 'peace process'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The senior U.S. State Department official on Near Eastern affairs, stressing the importance of Jordan participating in the peace process, says he is "optimistic" that Jordan will join the peace talks.

Nicholas Velioles, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, gave this assessment Tuesday in an appearance before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Middle East Subcommittee.

At the same time, however, Mr. Velioles cautioned that Jordan is concerned about participating in the negotiations while Israel continues to build settlements on the West Bank. And, he conceded that the talks likely would not resume until Jordan and representatives of the Palestinians join the process.

Mr. Velioles also advised the subcommittee that the Reagan administration plans to request a supplemental request for \$251 million in economic and military aid for Lebanon. And, although he said he believes progress is being made in negotiations for withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, Mr. Velioles suggested that U.S. troops might have to remain in Lebanon for another year as part of a multinational peacekeeping force.

Questioned by subcommittee Chairman Lee Hamilton about the resumption of peace negotiations, Mr. Velioles responded that the current position is that the talks will not get started "until and unless" there is participation by other Arab parties—and that

means King Hussein and representatives of the Palestinians."

He said Jordan's possible role in Arab-Israeli peace talks had been discussed in detail last December, adding that "we certainly understood the King's concern about actually joining the negotiations while Israeli settlements are continuing to be built."

"Certainly, the question of settlements is...an integral part of the president's own programme as enunciated on Sept. 1," Mr. Velioles said.

Still, when asked by Mr. Hamilton if he is optimistic about Jordan continuing to the peace process, Mr. Velioles replied, "yes, I am optimistic."

Mr. Velioles pointed out that Egypt has "it clear it has gone as far as it can go" in the now stalled "autonomy" talks and that it will not go back to the table without the participation of another Arab country. He said he could not think that country that might be, if not Jordan.

However, Mr. Velioles did say he is encouraged by Saudi Arabia's role in seeking peace. "I think the Saudis have taken a public role in favour of peace with Israel that has been surprising..."

very positive," he said. He said he expects the Saudis to continue to play a positive role.

In brief opening remarks, Mr. Velioles told the subcommittee of U.S. policy objectives in Lebanon and said the Reagan administration would be asking for \$251 million in supplemental military and economic assistance for Lebanon for fiscal year 1983.

Questioned about negotiations for withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, Mr. Velioles conceded that "we are behind the timetable."

However, he insisted, "there are negotiations taking place between Israel and Lebanon delegations. Both sides are laying down their positions. This is not an inconsiderable achievement."

When Mr. Hamilton asked how long U.S. troops might remain in Lebanon as part of the multinational peacekeeping force, Mr. Velioles would give no timetable. However, when Mr. Hamilton rephrased the question to ask if American troops might be in Lebanon a year from now, Mr. Velioles said, "if pressed for a personal guessimate, I would say 'yes'."

## Bonn, London to press for nuclear pact with Soviets

LONDON (R) — West Germany and Britain agreed Friday that the West should press on with talks to curb medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe even if no agreement on a total ban is reached with the Soviet Union.

The statement by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher after 75 minutes of talks was the clearest indication yet that the West may be willing to accept a partial, interim deal with Moscow falling short of the "zero option."

The two leaders told a news conference after the summit that their long-term goal remained "zero," the intermediate of all Soviet medium-range missiles aimed at Europe in return for NATO dropping its plan to deploy missiles in West Europe.

"We agreed that the zero option remains far and away the best solution to the problem," Mrs. Thatcher said. But she added: "Zero option is not a take-it-or-leave-it proposal."

U.S. Vice-President George Bush used exactly the same expression in Geneva Friday, in what was seen as the strongest assurance yet that Washington is willing to listen to alternative ideas from the Kremlin at the Geneva missile talks.

A senior British source told Reuters after Friday's talks here that "some disarmament is better than none."

## Bush challenge Moscow to open new missile talks

GENEVA (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush called on Moscow Friday to offer new proposals and begin a frank dialogue in negotiations on European-based missiles.

Speaking shortly before meeting Soviet negotiators in Geneva, he challenged Kremlin leaders to come up with a plan that would help break the deadlock in the 14-month-long talks.

In the strongest assurance so far that the United States is ready to listen to alternative ideas, he said a U.S.-proposed zero option plan "isn't a take-it-or-leave-it proposition."

Under the zero option, rejected by the Soviet Union, all U.S. and Soviet land-based intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) missiles would be barred from Europe.

"Our challenge to the Soviet leadership is to come up with a plan to banish these INF missiles," he told the 40-nation Geneva-based committee on disarmament.

"Let's consider openly and in frank dialogue initiatives that will achieve that moral goal."

Mr. Bush, on the fourth leg of a seven-nation European tour to rally support for the American position in the arms talks, said on earlier stops that the U.S. was willing to consider serious Soviet alternative proposals.

But diplomats said his statement Friday was stronger in terms of a public challenge to Moscow to abandon proposals that the West says would leave the Soviet Union with a monopoly in SS-20 mobile missiles targeted at European cities.

Mr. Bush said this would be the effect of an offer by Soviet leader Yuri Andropov in December to scale down SS-20 deployments to a level matching 162 British and French missiles.

The Andropov proposal would leave the Soviet Union with significant advantages, the vice-president said.

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# HOME NEWS

## Jordan submits report on West Bank to ILO

By Affah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Israeli treatment of Arab labourers and universities, the expropriation of Arab lands, the establishment of new Jewish settlements, the deteriorating conditions of Arab workers and trade unions, the overall economic conditions and the negative impact of the Israeli Mediterranean-Dead-Sea Canal project in the Arab occupied territories are the basic areas covered in a report submitted to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) mission which arrived Tuesday on a five-day visit to Jordan, Ministry of Labour under-secretary said Friday.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Tayseer Abdel Jaber pointed out that this is the third time that an ILO mission has visited Jordan in its attempts to implement the International Labour Conference (ILC) resolution of 1980. The decision condemned Israeli practices in the occupied territories "particularly the settlement policy and its negative impact on the Arab workers."

With this in mind, Dr. Abdel Jaber said, the ILO Director-General, Francis Blanchard, has been requested to present a report on the latest violation of this resolution to the ILC which is held annually in Geneva.

The report, Dr. Abdel Jaber said, will be based on information and data supplied by the interested countries, including Jordan and Syria as well as the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"An ILO mission is also supposed to visit the Arab occupied territories to further its fact-finding and to meet Arab workers, trade unionists, and employers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip," he added.

The visiting ILO mission, which will leave Saturday for Syria, was composed of two ILO officials, Mr. Claude Rossillon, head of the ILO Equal Rights Division, and Mr. Shukri Al Dajani, director of the ILO office for Arab States in Beirut.

The Ministry of Labour presented the ILO delegates with a detailed report in order "to enable the ILO to take specific measures to assist our workers in the occupied territories. The issues raised in the ILO report will then be presented to the ILC 69th ses-



Dr. Abdel Jaber

sion to be held June 1983, in Geneva," Dr. Abdel Jaber said.

The under-secretary explained that the report included facts on how Israeli authorities have oppressed Arab workers as well as measures taken against Arabs in the occupied territories in general. He said that the report indicated that more than 106,000 dunums were confiscated by Israel in 1982, which makes the total of land confiscated since 1967, 37 per cent of the total area of the West Bank.

Dr. Abdel Jaber said the report included information about the new Israeli settlements which provided the ILO mission with the names and location of these settlements. "There were about 10 new settlements established in 1982, while Israel also increased existing settlements by adding more land and houses," he said.

The report, he added, included information about the conditions of Arab workers which worsened in 1982 due to higher unemployment, lower wages and longer working hours. "Workers, who are not permitted to reside in

Israel, have to go back to their villages in the West Bank so they spend many hours commuting. In addition, a large number of workers are obliged to work through non-organised channels, such as Israeli middle-men", Dr. Abdel Jaber said.

Referring to the economic situation in the West Bank, he said that the report says that economic conditions are not favourable to new investments and economic expansion "which in turn do not create enough job opportunities for Arab workers. Additionally, heavy taxation of Arab businesses, severe competition from Israeli products and limitation on Arab exports all retard economic growth."

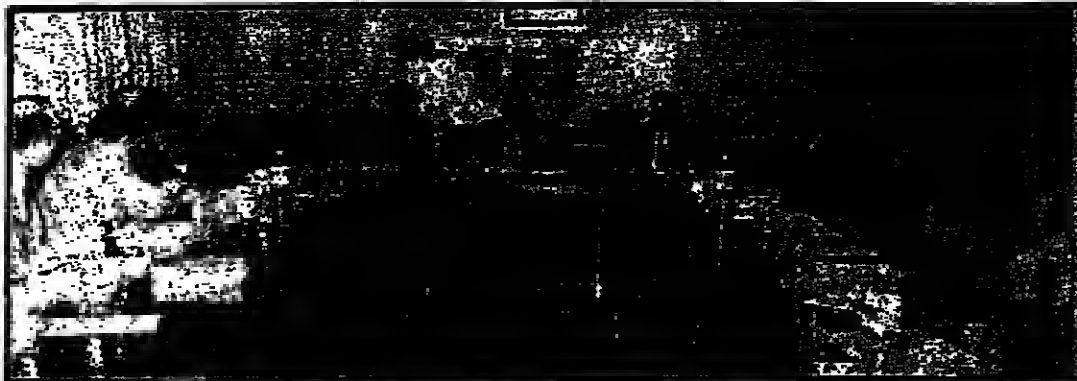
"Israel has put increasing pressure on Arab trade unions by putting trade union leaders under house arrest, imprisoning certain workers, refusing to register any new trade unions and limiting the funds going to the West Bank, which makes it difficult to carry out municipal and other projects", he added.

"We have also pointed out to the ILO mission the dire consequences of Israeli actions against Arab universities which have resulted in the closure of these universities for lengthy periods, and the deportation of a large number of lecturers", he said. Names of reported lecturers were also given in the report, he added.

The report, Dr. Abdel Jaber said, included details of the Israeli Mediterranean-Dead Sea Canal project and its negative impact on the occupied areas, not to mention Jordanian development projects in the Jordan Valley.

We also pointed out that the conditions of our workers cannot be completely isolated from these Israeli policies. During its stay here, the ILO mission also met officials at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, the Royal Commission for Jerusalem, the Federation of Jordan Trade Unions, and the Chamber of Industry.

They also met the deported mayor of Jerusalem, Rawhi Al Khatib, Dr. Munther Salah, the deported president of Al Najah University in Nablus, and Dr. Hanna Nasser, a PLO Executive Committee member and the deported president of Bir Zeit University.



Minister of Health Dr. Zuhair Malhas chairs a meeting of the Higher Health Council which discussed

the chronic shortage of nursing staff and the over abundance of doctors in Jordan (Petra photo)

## Excess doctors and scarce nurses dominate Health Council session

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Health Council met Thursday to discuss several issues, including resident doctors and the conditions of the nursing profession in the country.

Addressing the council, Health Minister Zuhair Malhas explained the difficulties facing his ministry because of the increasing numbers of doctors who graduate every year, particularly since the Health Ministry resources are limited. He said these extra doctors are a burden to the country, and that increasing competition is likely to jeopardise standards in the medical profession.

Commenting on the problem, Education Minister Sa'id Tal asked the Higher Health Council to draw up relevant proposals and submit them to the Higher Education Council in order to counteract this problem. Dr. Tal asserted that these recommendations should be in line with the country's needs, and pointed

out that out of the 80,000 Jordanian students who are studying abroad, half of them are studying medicine and engineering.

President of the Jordanian Medical Association Nabil Mu'ammur said the number of doctors registered at the association at the end of 1982 totalled 2,784. Health Ministry statistics indicate that there is one doctor for every 840 people in Jordan and, by 1985, there will be one doctor for every 450 people, while in the United States, there is one doctor to each 6,600 people. The Council members decided to form a committee made up of representatives from the Health Ministry, the Royal Medical Corps, the University of Jordan, and the Medical Association to find a way to assign the new doctors to hospitals around the country. The committee will also discuss the conditions of dentists on the West Bank.

The Higher Health Council also discussed the conditions of the

nursing profession in the country, in particular the acute shortage of nurses. Dr. Malhas said that the Health Ministry is working on developing the curricula of the Jordanian Nursing College to raise the standard of the profession and to enable the nurses to obtain university degrees.

The Council decided to form a committee, the National Nursing Committee comprising representatives from the Health Ministry, the Royal Medical Corps, the University of Jordan, the Medical Association, and the Education Ministry, to study ways of developing the nursing profession. In particular it will consider course numbers, the duration of study, the curricula, as well as the salaries, bonuses and other incentives which will be given to the nurses after they graduate.

The Higher Health Council decided to hold its next session Thursday to discuss national health insurance.

## Plastics fair arranged

AMMAN (Petra) — A committee representing the plastics industry has been formed to organise a fair showing the advanced level reached by the plastics industry in Jordan.

At a meeting held at the Amman Chamber of Industry Wednesday, it was decided to ask the Labour Ministry to introduce a plan for vocational training in the plastics industry. The meeting was attended by the owners of plastics factories in Jordan and the Director of the Amman Chamber of Industry Ali Dajani.

## Seven kilogramme raddish produced in Hallabat area

AMMAN (Petra) — For the first in the history of Jordan, a giant raddish, and beetroot have been produced in the Hallabat area of Zarqa district. The weight of each raddish and beetroot was estimated at seven kilogrammes.

Agriculture Ministry officials have said that other types of veg-

etables such as potatoes, watermelon, melon and tomatoes of similar size could be produced in the area, provided that special soil and an abundance of water is available.

The officials said that the ministry will offer the farmers all the necessary requirements for such production.

## Third national medical conference to be held in May

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's third national medical conference will be held here on May 2 and 3, according to an announcement Wednesday by the Jordanian Medical Association (JMA).

JMA executive committee chairman Mahmoud Al Hineidi told a press conference that the two-day conference, which will be attended by more than 500 physicians and specialists, is designed to forge cooperation between Jordanian and foreign doctors. Mr. Hineidi also said that it would help to promote the exchange of expertise and experiences within the medical profession around the world.

At least 10 renowned medical specialists, including one from the World Health Organisation (WHO), have been invited to deliver lectures and submit medical research projects to the conference, he said. 20 Jordanian doctors will also be presenting working papers to the conference. Dr. Hineidi added at the conference held at the Professional Association Complex in Shmeisani.

The conference, he said, will among other topics discuss diseases relating to the "ductless gland," breast cancer, blood disorders, heart diseases and heart surgery. An exhibition will be mounted during the conference to inform the public of the most up to date medical equipment available, he concluded.

Dr. Naff, who is an associate professor on the Middle East, pointed out that despite the fact that the Reagan initiative falls short of Arab expectations, particularly the Palestinians, it seems to be the best that the Arabs can get from the Americans.

Dr. Naff emphasised the importance of the "element of time" in achieving the proposals laid out by the Reagan initiative. "The American initiative will lose credibility, if no practical move is made in the near future," he said. When asked about the party which should now make the move, Dr. Naff said a positive move by moderate Arab countries will surely help in pushing the peace process forward.

He further explained that the U.S. was slow in making any practical steps due to different reasons. "To begin with, the Reagan administration was concentrating on national economic issues and as far as the foreign policy was concerned, the administration considered the issue of detente and the relations with the Soviet Union as its top priority," Dr. Naff said.

The Lebanese situation and current negotiations also impeded any possible movement on the part of the Americans, he said. Dr. Naff agreed that the U.S. can pressure Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories for "the president has the constitutional powers to act".

## U.S. expert says Reagan initiative is good compromise

By Lami Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — There is no settlement for the Middle East conflict which can satisfy the demands of all parties involved, and that is why a compromise formula must be reached to secure a lasting peace in the region, a leading Arab-American expert on the Middle East said here Thursday. In an interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Thomas Naff, the director of the Middle East Centre at the University of Pennsylvania, said that the Reagan initiative announced on Sept. 1 last year, was an important positive step although it neither represented a policy nor a plan.

"I view the Reagan proposals for peace in the area as a statement of intention but not as a clearcut American policy on the Middle East," Dr. Naff said.

He explained that a policy must have its defined goals and the strategic instruments to implement its goals. "There is no doubt, however, that the Reagan initiative was a positive step forward in the American position on the conflict, and that it came at a time when a move on the part of the U.S. was needed", Dr. Naff said.

Until President Reagan announced his initiative last September, American policy in the area was drifting and it was high time for the Americans to assume their role to participate in finding a settlement for the Middle East crisis, he added.

"Moreover, the Reagan initiative is very important because for the first time an American administration recognises the Palestinian problem as the core of the Middle East conflict," Dr. Naff said.

"The Reagan initiative, and I insist on calling it an initiative and not plan, called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and for a freeze on Israeli settlements, and accepted a kind of Palestinian autonomy which is connected with Jordan in some sort of a federation. But it rejects the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip," he said.

Dr. Naff, who is an associate professor on the Middle East, pointed out that despite the fact that the Reagan initiative falls short of Arab expectations, particularly the Palestinians, it seems to be the best that the Arabs can get from the Americans.

Dr. Naff emphasised the importance of the "element of time" in achieving the proposals laid out by the Reagan initiative. "The American initiative will lose credibility, if no practical move is made in the near future," he said. When asked about the party which should now make the move, Dr. Naff said a positive move by moderate Arab countries will surely help in pushing the peace process forward.

He further explained that the U.S. was slow in making any practical steps due to different reasons. "To begin with, the Reagan administration was concentrating on national economic issues and as far as the foreign policy was concerned, the administration considered the issue of detente and the relations with the Soviet Union as its top priority," Dr. Naff said.

The Lebanese situation and current negotiations also impeded any possible movement on the part of the Americans, he said. Dr. Naff agreed that the U.S. can pressure Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories for "the president has the constitutional powers to act".

Dr. Naff expressed the view that the Reagan initiative is "an American signal of inclination to be more reasonable in dealing with the Middle East issue". Mr. Khouri pointed out that the initiative signified an important shift from the policies pursued at the beginning of the Reagan administration's term. He noted, however, that the American position is motivated mainly by its desire to stabilise the situation in the Middle East. "It is a bit worrying that the American initiative is motivated by the fear of instability in this area and consequently it is not serious in its focus on the Palestinian issue," he said.

Mr. Khouri questioned the significance attributed to "the element of time." Mr. Khouri added that the Arabs have heard verbal declarations from the Americans before and it was time for the Americans to act.

Mr. Abu Nab said that all parties involved, including the Americans, are in a state of inaction. "The only party which was acting and imposing realities in the area was Israel," he said.

Mr. Abu Nab added that it was high time for Americans and Arabs to act and participate in shaping the realities in the area. "The Arabs have been giving positive signals to the Americans which reflect their acceptance to co-exist with Israel," he said. "What more can the Americans ask from the Arabs," he asked.

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## FEATURES

## 50 years after husband's execution... wife fights for justice

By Amy Pagozzi

Reuter

NEW YORK — Fifty years after what Americans call "the crime of the century," Anna Hauptmann is fighting again to clear her executed husband of murdering the Lindbergh baby.

At 84, she has embroiled herself in a vast lawsuit, her detector tests

appeals to the supreme court and searches of police files in an effort to prove his innocence posthumously.

The case has shadowed her life since her husband, Richard "Bruno" Hauptmann, a 36-year-old carpenter and German immigrant, went to the electric chair in New Jersey in 1936.

The crime he was convicted of,

at a trial drenched in damning pre-trial publicity, was murdering the kidnapped infant son of the nation's hero, Charles Lindbergh, aviator and first man to fly solo across the Atlantic.

From his arrest, when marked ransom notes were traced to him, to his execution four years after the kidnapping, Hauptmann protested his innocence.

His widow believes he was framed. She is suing the State of New Jersey, the Hearst Newspaper Corporation and retired members of the state police and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for \$100 million.

The suit is being fought for her by Robert Bryan, a San Francisco lawyer who in interviewing her found her belief in her husband's innocence so compelling he took the case without fee.

Mrs. Hauptmann expects, and suffers, setbacks. She was not sur-

prised when the supreme court recently refused to disqualify federal judge Frederick Lacey as presiding judge in her suit.

Hauptmann was arrested at his home in the Bronx, New York, two years later. Ransom money was alleged to have been found in his garage, the telephone number of a man who mediated in the ransom talks scrawled on a hidden panel in the house.

The press, led by the Hearst empire, treated him as guilty from the start. The day of his arrest as a

suspect, the banner headlines over his picture read: "Lindbergh kidnapper jailed."

Much of the evidence in Mrs. Hauptmann's suit is based on documents her lawyer obtained under the freedom of information act and she said they showed that evidence was suppressed.

Among the evidence her suit says was suppressed is proof that Hauptmann found the \$50,000 ransom in his garage, pictures of the body showing it could not have

been identified and evidence that it was taller than the Lindbergh baby.

The suit points to Hauptmann's employment records, alleged to have been missing during the trial, which his widow says back his alibi.

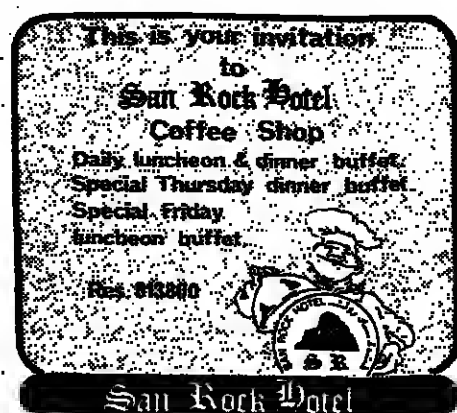
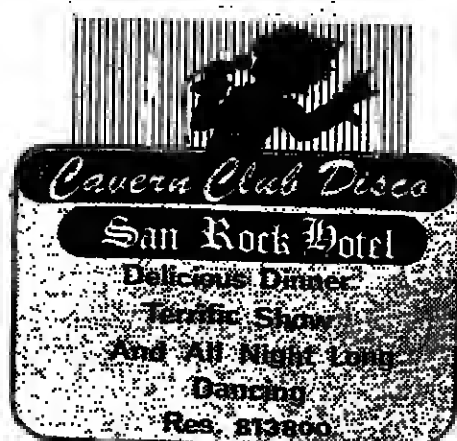
It also says Colonel Lindbergh at first testified he would not be able to recognise the voice he heard from a distance of 200 metres at the ransom pickup—then positively identified

Hauptmann's voice two and a half years later in court.

Mr. Bryan returns to U.S. district court in Newark, New Jersey, on Feb. 7 and 14 for preliminary hearings.

Mrs. Hauptmann, when not conferring with him, knits and crochets, keeps house, goes to senior citizens' meetings and keeps hoping.

"I have a good lawyer," she said. "We fight to the death."



## New board game: The brainchild of 2 journalists

By Russell Blinch

Reuter

TORONTO — Who was the first president of the United States born in a hospital?

What actor was on stage when a streaker made an unscheduled appearance at the 1974 academy awards?

If you knew the answers — Jimmy Carter and David Niven —

and believe you could make a stab at 5,998 equally irrelevant and obscure questions, then you could conquer a new board game that is a huge success in Canada.

Trivial pursuit is the brainchild of two Montreal journalists who worked out the questions while lounging on a Spanish beach and then realised the commercial possibilities of capitalising on the North American passion for reel-

ing off little known facts.

Scott Abbott and Chris Haney had their brainwave one night while playing scrabble, the crossword puzzle game that must rank with Monopoly as one of the world's most popular board games.

They confess to having some favourites among the 6,000 they worked out — who was the only female at the 1976 Olympics not

given a sex text? Answer: Britain's Princess Anne.

They cite two others they consider gems. What is the only animal with four knees? — the elephant. Who signed Clark Gable's military discharge? — Ronald Reagan.

The inventive pair are now laughing all the way to the bank as the game proved one of the hottest items on everyone's Christmas list

last year.

Retailers were swamped with orders. 100,000 trivial pursuits were sold, the game spread down to the United States and now they hope 1983 sales there could reach 500,000.

Selling the game in the United States was like going full circle for the two inventors — it is being marketed by Selchow and Righter, the makers of scrabble.

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## Trip on the same boat

THERE is no point in trying to hide the fact that differences do exist among Palestinian resistance and political groups on the strategy needed for crystallising a clear Palestinian position on the issues facing them today. On the one hand, there is the flexible Arafat line which, if followed by the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers later this month, would give impetus to the current search for peace in the Middle East. And there is, on the other hand, the hardline position adopted by Arafat's rivals in and outside of the PLO umbrella which, if accepted by the majority in the Palestinian parliament in exile, could wreck the chances for starting a viable peace process based on a compromise formula of the Arab and Reagan plans. Of course there might be a third choice for the Palestinians to make: neither follow this nor that line, but take a middle course that could lead nowhere.

Perhaps because Jordanians believe that in the end it is a purely Palestinian decision whether to involve the PLO in the peace process, having clearly explained to and fully discussed with the PLO leadership what the available options entail, Jordan is adopting a wait-and-see policy. As far as we are concerned, however, it is only logical, and certainly most helpful to the Palestinian cause, that Chairman Arafat be given the approval for staying the course with us in the bid to recover the occupied territories and to put an end to Israel's expansionist plans against the Arab

World.

It is also in the best interest of the United States that the PLO go on board the peace ship, although it should be clear to the Americans that Mr. Arafat's hand is very much tied by the U.S. failure so far to deliver Israel—either on Lebanon or on the question of West Bank settlements. Regrettably, mere anticipation by Washington of what might come out of the PNC meeting without coming down forcefully on Israeli obduracy is again weakening faith in American policies and eroding what is left of U.S. credibility amongst Arabs but particularly Palestinians. Such being the American case, it will have been indeed difficult to cite any other reason for the Palestinians deciding to stay away from the U.S.-led peace process when the PNC has met and considered the options on Feb. 14.

This we do not wish to happen, and we are optimistic that it will not. Jordan nevertheless remains committed to going it together with the PLO; and as it happens, Jordanians and Palestinians cannot and will not go back on their unique and distinctive relationship, for any reason, be it continued threat from Gen. Sharon or successive American failures to honour their promises. The Palestine National Council is free to do what it likes, but it cannot forget that Jordan and Jordanians are with the Palestinians on the same boat.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Hopes for PLO-Jordanian talks fully justified

Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat is expected to arrive in Amman within a few days for the resumption of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks, and an exchange of views on the "peace and time battle" in the Middle East.

It is natural that many people look forward to the forthcoming round of talks, with great interest, especially after it has become evident that Israel is manipulating the time-scale to serve its aggressive ends by creating new settlements in the occupied Arab territories. In the light of this fact, the time factor is of great import, as the Israeli settlement schemes are being speeded up to bring about a de facto annexation. This in turn makes it a top priority for the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships to rescue both the territories west of the Jordan River, and their people.

### Al Dustour: U.S. inaction jeopardises its peacemaker credibility

The Lebanese expectations that the U.S. will play a more effective role with regard to an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is a wish shared by the Arab World. It also extends a hope for a serious overall American effort to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East as a whole.

A backward glance would show that the Arab Nation, the Palestinians and the Lebanese in particular, were eager to see the U.S. assume its international responsibilities ever since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

To say that the U.S. could have foiled the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is common knowledge. Still, the U.S. is actually in a position to pressure Israel into a timely withdrawal from Lebanon. The indifference the American administration showed while the Israeli forces savagely bombarded the Lebanon

erships to rescue both the territories west of the Jordan River, and their people.

Fighting the "peace battle" needs courage, efficiency and insight into these matters. And the Jordanian-Palestinian talks are characteristically courageous when rising in their mutual responsibilities, efficient when such responsibilities are carried out and do not lack insight when performing duties that cannot wait longer.

Hence, the hopes that the forthcoming talks will be fruitful and constructive is fully justified. The leaderships of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples consistently believe in the distinctive nature of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord. They are also fully aware of the challenges the two peoples are facing, here in this part of the Arab world.

ese capital, in defiance of all international laws has done much harm to the U.S. image in the region.

The Lebanese prime minister has emphasised that his government still relies on an American stand over Lebanon. To him this choice is quite justifiable because of the special relationship between Israel and the U.S. Israel lives an American money, launches attacks against the Arabs with American arms and enjoys American diplomatic umbrella, without which the world would be able to deal with Israel more effectively. An American failure to compensate for past indecisiveness and to put an end to Israeli aggressive tendencies will not only be a blow to U.S. credibility regarding the Lebanese problem, but also be a severe blow to the American image in the pan-Arab and international levels.

# Suppressing a national identity

By Michael Dumper

During Israel's invasion of Lebanon 30,000 of Israel's Palestinian Arabs demonstrated against the attack. This was the largest Arab demonstration within Israel since 1948 and it served to underline some fundamental changes taking place in Israeli political life. Israel's Arab population already makes up 10 per cent of the country's electorate. By the end of this decade Arabs will exceed 20 per cent of Israel's population. But the size of the community is not its only strength; the growing contacts between it and the Palestinians in the occupied territories give added weight to the Israeli Arabs' consciousness of their political and cultural identity and of their historical presence in what is now Israel.

The Czech writer, Milan Kundera, recently compared his country to an exercise book where the eraser is always catching up with the pencil: its history is constantly being obliterated. Palestinians in Israel will understand this imagery in terms of their Islamic heritage, and particularly their holy places.

One leading Muslim activist from the Haifa area echoed Kundera when he said: "The Israelis want us to forget our past so that we feel we have no roots here." The abuse and desecration of Islamic holy places by the Israeli government is closely tied to its attempts to suppress a Palestinian national identity and culture inside Israel.

Over the past few years the preservation of the Palestinian Islamic heritage in Israel has assumed great importance. Cemeteries are being cleaned up by volunteers at Palestinian work-camps, run-down mosques are being refurbished and several societies have been formed to protest against the abuse and confiscation of holy sites by Israeli officials.

Many Palestinian Muslims now realise that local municipal development plans are part of a pattern of desecration that have taken place in many towns and villages in Israel. While recent confrontations between the Israeli government and Palestinians over

the Hassan Bek mosque in Jaffa and the Istiqlal cemetery in Haifa have dramatically illustrated this pattern, there is in fact a long history of officially condoned malpractices and desecrations. For example, in 1950 the Knesset passed the Absentee Property Law which permitted the government to dispose of all waqf land, that is land which is endowed in the name of God for the benefit of the Muslim community. The law made God an "absentee landlord" which in addition to being a ridiculous legal definition had important political consequences. A custodian of Absentee Property was made responsible for the waqf land and this he eventually sold or leased to development authorities and to the Jewish National Fund for absurdly low sums. In this way Israeli law succeeded in transferring the assets of the Muslim community to the Jewish community, in the guise of the Jewish National Fund, and to Israeli commercial enterprises.

### Vandalism

Israeli officials argue that the Custodian's responsibility for waqf land was necessary since the legal Muslim administrators had "left" during the 1948 war. But Muslims charge that as the largest non-Jewish community in Israel they have been singled out for special treatment. Christian, Druze or Baha'i waqf land has not suffered in the same way. In addition, Muslims say, the other religious communities retain much control over the management of their land and communal activities, whereas officials have been appointed by the Israeli government to oversee Muslim property.

In a stroll around the dilapidated Palestinian quarters in Acre, Jaffa, Ramle, Lydda or Haifa one can see the results of Israeli control. Mosques are in appalling disrepair while cemeteries are vandalised, dirty, neglected, or even bulldozed out of existence. The waqf bazaars and warehouses, whose profits used to support mosques, the Muslim schools and other communal institutions, are now empty or col-

lapsing.

Many religious buildings have been converted into museums, cafes, discotheques and restaurants selling alcohol. When the government grants allocated to the Muslim community are mentioned, Muslim leaders, pointing to the peeling paint and holes in the roofs of the buildings they administer, retort: "It's not enough to pay for the paper we use in the office."

However, the Muslim community itself is divided and many government appointees — the mosque officials, religious judges and waqf trustees — have assisted the Israeli government. Ordinary Muslims claim that connivance between appointed Muslim officials and the various Israeli municipal authorities has led to the covert sale and disposal of the remaining Muslim waqf land. Accusations of corruption and shady dealing are rife, and the committees in Jaffa and in Haifa have been disbanded by the government as a result of Muslim pressure.

### Desecration of holy places

Haifa provides a good example of the religious and political issues which surround the desecration of Islamic holy places in Israel. In the mid-1970s the Haifa municipality attempted to develop an area of waqf land and a mosque which they considered unsafe. These plans precipitated the formation of an independent Muslim society, the Islamic Initiative Committee (IIC), which commissioned four engineers to report on the structure of the mosque.

They concluded that the structure was sound. The IIC then secured an appointment with the Israeli government's adviser for Arab affairs, Yoram Katz, on Nov. 1977. However, on the morning of Nov. 5 bulldozers appeared on the site and partially demolished the mosque. Particularly upsetting was the fact that this action could not have taken place without the agreement of the area's traditional Muslim leader, the Qadi of Acre. The fact that he was a government appointee only showed up the

degree of control the government exerts over the Muslim community.

The same cooperation between the traditional Muslim leaders and the government was demonstrated in the destruction of the Istiqlal cemetery in Haifa during the summer of 1981. Despite active resistance from the Muslim community, municipal bulldozers flattened one of the only remaining Palestinian Muslim cemeteries in Haifa. It is common knowledge that the qadi was obliged to agree to this desecration in order to secure government funds for the renovation and repair of the al-Jazzar mosque in Acre.

A similar controversy also arose over the Hassan Bek mosque in Jaffa. Having leased it secretly to the brother of Shimon Peres for commercial development, the waqf trustees were forced to resign when the truth was revealed. The new trustee claimed that the lease was invalid and a violation of Islamic law and launched a public campaign to oppose the development plans. This attracted support from Palestinians throughout Israel and, significantly, from the occupied territories, culminating in a mass prayer gathering in the dilapidated shell of the mosque. Although the trustees managed to invalidate the lease, the final outcome is still in doubt.

### The political consequences

The growing concern of Palestinians about the desecration of their holy places has had three important political consequences. First, independent and vociferous protest groups are springing up to oppose the discredited traditional Muslim leadership. These groups, claiming that they are the real representatives of the community, are challenging the determination of the government to dominate the Muslim community by gaining the cooperation of the traditional leaders.

Second, it has affected the standing of the Israeli Communist party, Rakah. Although Rakah members belong to the new groups, they do not control them, nor, more important, do their groups subscribe to the party. This

ideology is a setback to Rakah's aim to be the only party to represent the Palestinians in Israel. Leading members of the IIC believe they were let down by Rakah over the Istiqlal cemetery campaign. Apparently, Knesset member Tewfik Toubi, whilst supporting the IIC in Haifa, at the same time concurred with the decision to allow the Haifa municipality to go through with its plans.

The third development is the way Muslims and Christians have cooperated in these groups. The organisation of Jaffa Arabs, campaigning against the expropriation of waqf land in Jaffa, it is run jointly by Christians and Muslims, while the motto of Haifa's IIC, "Resist Discrimination", is a Quranic injunction specifically chosen to emphasise the wider non-sectarian political and cultural context of their campaign.

Muslim-Christian cooperation in Palestinian politics is not, of course, unprecedented: it was a salient feature in the mutual politics of the 1920s and 30s. But it is a cooperation which disrupts the Israeli government for it marks the failure of its attempt to encourage sectarian divisions between Muslim, Christian and Druze Palestinians in Israel. Particularly disturbing for the Israeli government is the possibility that such cooperation in the defence of a common historical and cultural heritage may form part of a new trend in Israel where the Islamic holy places become a vehicle for focus for a Palestinian nationalism.

The groundwork for a Palestinian state is being laid inside Israel. The forging of a Palestinian national identity, a prerequisite for any future state, has long been a reality in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the refugee camps of Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. The last component, the Palestinians inside Israel, has been neglected, but one can infer from their present activity and concern over their Islamic heritage that their belated entry into the Palestinian national movement is already under way.

— Middle East International

## The run-up to West Germany's March 16 election

# Ruling coalition campaigns against itself

By Jonathan Carr

BONN — Nothing succeeds like failure. That could well be the motto for West Germany's Social Democrat Party (SPD) four months after losing government power and six weeks before a general election. The initial depression, which followed the collapse of the coalition with the liberal Free Democrats (FDP), has vanished. In its place is a party which seems to be on a diet of pep pills.

The SPD's congress held last month in Dortmund — in the heart of the "Red Ruhr" — was little short of euphoric. The party's candidate to become Chancellor, Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, fresh from headline-making visits to Washington, Moscow and Paris, presented a programme for the first 100 days of government as though the election was virtually won.

He promised a personal initiative to help push the super-power talks on intermediate-range missiles towards success.

He pledged a programme to fight unemployment, partly financed by a surtax on the better-paid. "Unsocial measures" taken by the present centre-right coalition on rents, student grants and health insurance would be removed. Women wanting jobs would receive a better deal — and German forests threatened by acid rain would be protected. Little wonder that "the comrades" applauded with gusto.

Ironically, if anything cast a damper on this display of Social Democrat delight it was the speech given by the Socialist President of France, M. Francois Mitterrand, in the Bundestag only a day earlier.

In the defence and security parts of his address, M. Mitterrand took at least as tough a stance as the conservative governments in Washington and London. He warned that a wedge might be driven between Europe and the United States, stressed that the French nuclear deterrent could not form any part of a super-power missiles deal in Geneva, and recalled that a balance of terror was less insecure than no balance at all.

For quite a lot of SPD listeners, this sounded uncomfortably like an election campaign speech on behalf of Herr Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democrat (CDU) Chancellor. Herr Kohl's happy smile during the address indicated he was thinking much the same.

It is most unlikely that M. Mitterrand (or indeed Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret

Thatcher) will have been encouraged either by the SPD's election campaign programme approved in Dortmund or by Herr Vogel's speech there.

### Counter-proposal

The programme says that both French and British nuclear deterrents must be taken into account in East-West negotiations aimed at military balance, although Paris and London feel this has already happened in previous super-power talks on strategic arms limitations. And while urging both Moscow and Washington to show flexibility, it underlines that the U.S. cannot stick to its opening bargaining position of autumn 1981.

Herr Vogel took up this point in his speech, by calling on Washington to make a "constructive counter-proposal" now that Mr. Andropov, the Soviet leader, had indicated he was ready for compromise.

One of the oddest things about all this is that the U.S. bargaining position was formed in close consultation with other members of the Western Alliance, not least with the SPD-led government in Bonn of the then Chancellor-Helmut Schmidt. The U.S. to the SPD's delight, came out in favour of the so-called "zero option", which means that if Moscow destroys all its intermediate-range missiles the West will deploy no Pershing-2 or cruise missiles of its own.

Now the SPD seems to be talking as though the "zero option" is unrealistic and adherence to it a sign of inflexibility.

It might be thought that Herr Kohl's government parties — the CDU, the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) and the FDP — could easily gain electoral advantage from this apparent inconsistency. But the government forces are squandering the chance by being publicly inconsistent themselves.

### Interim solution

While Herr Kohl continues to espouse the zero option, his old rival, the CSU leader Herr Franz Josef Strauss, says it is absurd to think the Russians will destroy all their intermediate-range missiles.

Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the FDP leader and foreign minister, had earlier adopted a similar public position to Herr Strauss and urged an "interim solution" of "some deployment of

Western missiles and some destruction of Soviet ones. But he was — at least temporarily — shibbled back into line by Herr Kohl.

The Chancellor's I.C. it could be weakening the Western negotiating stand to suggest that anything less than the best was being aimed at. Now the public position of the government parties has come apart at the seams.

That would matter less for Herr Kohl if all other elements of the election campaign were going well for him — but they are not. One major blow has come from the decision of the Union parties — after all, to repay a supplementary tax being levied on the better paid.

The idea was to put these tax funds into building programmes this year and next, then pay back the money from 1987 after — it was hoped — the economy improved. The Union parties agreed with the FDP on the scheme last autumn, but in their latest campaign programme they announced that they aimed not repay the money after all. They argue that all sectors of society must make sacrifices, and that they had only agreed to repayment under pressure from the FDP.

On the face of it this does not seem as serious an issue as the possible deployment of new nuclear missiles in West Germany. But it could do Herr Kohl a bit of damage all the same. His particular strength has been that of a man known to keep his word, and the CDU is taking advantage of this reputation with its campaign posters proclaiming: "This Chancellor creates confidence." The CDU's abrupt reversal of its position is likely to be felt by many voters to undermine that claim.

That clearly does not mean that the race is already lost for Herr Kohl's coalition. The support which he loses over the tax affair could well flow to the FDP and thus not vanish for the government alliance as a whole.

Latest opinion polls give the CDU-CSU a little less than 50 per cent of the vote, the SPD a little over 40 per cent, the FDP around 4 per cent and the Greens (ecologists and pacifists) about 6 per cent.

There is everything still to play for — but at present the government parties seem to be conducting the election campaign as much against themselves as against the buoyant Social Democrats.

— The Financial Times newspaper





# Notes from the diary of a woman driver



**Salwa El Taher**

Monday.  
Dear Diary,  
Fasten your seat-belt, for I have decided to start you.

Like so many things in life, you were spurred by a dream, a dream that seems to haunt more and more of my nights. I am sitting behind the wheel, driving along a road. I reach a red light where some cars are already lined up. I must be going too fast, for the car won't stop. I press, press, press, but the car keeps gliding, as on a sandy surface. I have no more control over it. I end up crashing into the car in front of me. Do you think this is indicative of my pace of life? Red light — stop — I can't! Am I going too fast, am I dashing into things too quickly? Slow down, woman, while you still can. Slow down before it's too late.

That dream also made me realise how big a part the car plays in my life. How much time I actually spend driving. Going places, finding the way there, getting there.

But why the diary of a woman driver? Simply because so many of our roles in society, so many of our activities are sexually-determined that driving seems to be an exception. Do you know that I perceive a difference in my driving at night because I am then a "neutral" being, not a woman, just another pair of lights? I do not have to wonder if the next person is going to try to take my right of way as soon as he sees me, or, on the contrary, stop his car short in the middle of a round about to make way for me.

You would be surprised how many patterns of behaviour, how many attitudes unfold behind the wheel: temper, disposition, relationship to authority, outlook to women. For instance, it is part of the Arab bedouin heritage never to leave a woman alone in distress. It is unheard of. It stems from a complex of attributes that make up the Arab *muru'a* — chivalry, mutual help and support, sense of honour, sense of obligation — a word which one British Orientalist once told me had no counterpart in the English language. And I ask you, did you ever see a woman in this country change her own tyre? This never ceases to amaze

me, but every single time I have a flat tyre, there is at least one person — usually, more — who comes, changes it for me and even tells me where to go to repair it so that I won't have to go on without a spare.

Tuesday.  
My little brother often used to say as a child "When I grow up, I want to be a policeman". My son also went through a stage when he thought this was the grandest of all occupations. Too bad we lose our illusions as we grow older. For there are at least two policemen in this city who must not enjoy their work very much: the one at the Third Circle, and the one at the Shmeisani-Jordan Supermarket intersection.

You know, the last one in particular used to puzzle me a great deal. There are no traffic lights at this intersection — and a special kiosk — quite charming, really — is provided there for the policeman. Yet, I never used to see him, ever. I kept hoping I'd see him some day; first I thought the poor man had come down with the flu; or that a sunstroke kept him in bed, in spite of his special shelter standing there forlorn.

But I saw him today: yes, alive and well, chatting with his fellow policeman down the road. Then he walked up to the intersection and stood there, looking very impressive, watching, just watching, the cars. I used to think there was something out of the ordinary about a policeman watching his own traffic; but I guess one can get used to anything. Some cars came forward, from Shmeisani to the main road, an inch at a time, like beggars — worse, like thieves, for they were stealing other people's right of way. They had to put up with a few deprecating looks, but what else could they do? We seemed to have been stranded there forever.

Then, I suppose the policeman felt guilty about the whole thing and decided to give us a hand. One little snag: he allowed us all into the much-coveted street before having stopped the flow of traffic already in it.

I'll put this riddle to you; if two cars coming from different directions have a head-on collision because they were both given "the green light" by a policeman, who is to blame?

Wednesday.  
Why is it that people take all the time in the world to do most things, but when it comes to driving, are all in a hurry? You are standing at a red light; as soon as it starts to turn orange, the car behind you honks. You have stopped at some busy cross-roads; as if it was not difficult enough to watch out for cars coming from different directions, to evaluate their speed and to cross in your own time, you have to worry about the car behind you getting impatient. I must admit I have developed aggressive behaviour in these cases. If someone honks, then I delay him even more. I will not be hurried; and if there is to be a battle of wills, then I'll take up the challenge!

As for senseless speeding... I was driving through the University side entrance today when a taxi emerged behind me, racing

the wind and blowing his horn like a madman. To me, this behaviour was like a red rag to a bull. I remembered friends dead on the road, families eradicated in an instant of folly by such public menaces. I remembered a girl who lost her life on this very spot.

Aid I got ready for him. Observing him in the mirror, I started to block his way, intentionally slowing down. I pulled to the right when he tried to curve in from there, came back to the left when he tried to bypass me. My heart rattered in my chest, but I was out to stop this person. It was as if I was responsible for the fate of mankind. Then I saw a car coming from the opposite direction, and I opened way. My pursuer pounced forward, then jerked back and very quickly withdrew, pulling into line behind me, slowing down once and for all.

I was exhausted from the manoeuvre; I was scared, from what I'd done, from what I could have done. I expected the taxi driver to come after me, but he disappeared into the blue. I could not see him any more. He probably decided I was a person best avoided; and I am, when in that state. What madness did he have to speed so on the campus? When will blood spilled on the roads be taken more seriously?

Thursday.  
Did you ever ask yourself what kind of relationship exists between a man and his car?

This morning, I was putting my Fiat into reverse — a feat I can accomplish really well in spite of my sex and the legends about women drivers. I was not going to hit any other cars. And yet, from both sides of the street pierced screams of pure terror. "Heeereeeeee!" yelled one voice. "Hold it!" shouted another. "Be careful!" warned a third. Logic told me that they could not all possibly be co-owners of the car parked behind me. It turned out, of course, that they owned no car in the vicinity but were all concerned pedestrians volunteering to get me out of the fix I did not know I was in.

A very common scene in any street in the Arab World, not very dramatic. Yet containing in it all the components of a potential drama. For things might take on tragic proportions the minute I as much as scrape a flock of paint off a man's car. What is, in general, the reaction of a man whose car has just been hurt — ever so slightly? Red in the face, gesticulating wildly, he comes down shouting at the top of his voice before checking the damage done. By burling the car you have hurt — humiliated? — the man.

I find this quite intriguing. I once owned a Volkswagen "Rabbit". It was parked in front of my house on a rather steep road when a luscious came along, lost control and zigzagged downhill, hitting two opposite rows of six cars in the process, before stopping safe and sound. You can imagine the pile-up. I looked out of the window: sure enough, here was my "Rabbit" as good as dead, grotesquely swerved sideways, its front door completely knocked in.

I remember distinctly being submerged with sadness then, but it was sadness for the car, like an

old friendship severed. Of course, my old Rabbit and I had established a special relationship over the years. It had taken me places and we had had to put up with each other's moods and whims for so long we had come to a special understanding. But I was all the while conscious that I saw my car as a separate entity, a being dear to me but independent from me. The sight of the smashed door next to the driver's seat was enough to give anyone fatalistic creeps; yet at no time did I feel myself personally threatened or assaulted, let alone insulted.

Yet I have come to suspect that cars are in some mysterious way an extension of men's egos. And not only in the Arab World. A German lawyer once told me that they annually have a number of traffic murders in Germany. Men have actually killed people who had taken their right of way. These are, of course, extreme cases, and might be explained by an acute, pathological sense of self-righteousness as well as by an extreme identification with the car. Was there, I asked, a relationship between a man's sense of

power and virility and the car he chooses? This lawyer seemed to think so: "The more 'macho' the man, the more he will go for fast, fancy and complicated cars."

Friday.  
We stayed up so late last night that I overslept this morning. So what's new? Well, I had arranged for a tennis lesson at 9 o'clock with the new coach at the Royal Automobile Club. So, considering: 1) the price per minute of tennis lesson 2) the fact that Friday is my only free day 3) that it used to be a holiday for policemen too 4) that my speedometer has been out of order for a week — considering all this, then, I found myself speeding on my way to the club. (A matter of five kilometres an hour too fast, I was told later, but how can you argue with a radar?) Lo and behold, right after the Sixth Circle appeared three uniforms:

"Driver's licence, car registration document, please. Madam," said one uniform. "Right. Would you like to pay your ticket now, or would you like us to keep your licence until you do?"

There went JD5 out of my coach's feet: I pictured in my mind the kind of reception I was likely to get from him.

I duly paid, got the signed orange slip, my licence, and was ready to go. Or was I? For, of course, now my car refused to start: I had not taken enough time to warm the engine up properly.

How could so many things go wrong at 9 o'clock in the morning? "What's the matter, Madam?" asked one of the policemen.

"My car won't start. It does sometimes when it's cold," I answered, with a grimace of apology.

"Hassan, Saleh, come over here a minute."

I bet these men wished they had never stopped me, licket or no ticket. But then, before I knew it, I was invited to get out of my car. One policeman took my place behind the wheel, while the other two started pushing my car from behind, as I stood on the sidewalk, watching...

Well, didn't I say that, in Jordan at any rate, the age of chivalry and the tradition of *muru'a* are not dead?

## Kenya's president speaks out on female circumcision

By John Worrall

NAIROBI — Quiet pressures by medical men, nurses and African women activists against the sensitive "traditional" practice of female circumcision, have received a welcome boost from Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi. So far as is known, he is the first African leader to ban the practice among his own people. Indeed, his own predecessor, Jomo Kenyatta, was often quoted in support of the practice.

President Moi took this courageous action in his own home area of Baringo, in the Rift Valley. A practising Christian and a former schoolmaster, he was shocked by the deaths of 14 young girls after the operation at the hands of village midwives, and reports of others who had been taken to hospital with severe haemorrhages.

President Moi went further and instructed the police to charge with murder people who carried out female circumcision with fatal results.

"I will not allow children to die when I am leader of this country," he said later, when he was raising money for a local hospital at Kajiado, in the Machakos district.

In Kenya, female circumcision is practised among some large tribal groups such as the Kikuyu, the Maasai, the Kisii, the Meru, and President Moi's own tribe, the Kalenjin. Recent tragic cases of mutilated girls indicates that the practice is still prevalent in the more remote area of rural Kenya, but thought to be slowly dying out due to the extension of health services, the efforts of social and medical workers and growing public opinion against it.

Although nothing has been gazetted, President Moi obviously

intended his words to be a general ban, or at least a strong inhibition of the practice, which is deep-rooted in the darker areas of custom and tradition and bound up with ceremonial preparation of girls for marriage.

President Moi's ban makes it unquestionably clear as to the direction the more enlightened leadership of Kenya wants the people to take on this controversial issue.

Doctors have frowned on the practice for some years, but no legislation has been issued. But following up the President's ban, Kenya's Director of Medical Services, Dr. Karuga Koinange, has ordered that no health official should circumcise a female without specific authority from the director. It came as some surprise that any health officials were circumcising girls, but it seemed that some being persuaded to carry out this tribal practice.

Dr. Koinange said that health workers, especially those allowed to circumcise males, "should appreciate that I do not consider anyone competent to circumcise females."

"This is a practice that should cease, and we can only achieve this by making our society aware of the risks that accompany the operation on females," he said there was some medical justification for circumcision of the male, but "none for the female".

Dr. Koinange went on: "The operation as done nowadays varies, but consists of clitoridectomy with or without the excision of the labia minora. More excessive forms exist in which the clitoris, labia minora and majora are excised."

Dr. Koinange said immediate complications include severe haemorrhage and shock, which

could be fatal. Other complications in the female consist of dyspareunia (painful intercourse) and scarring, which can cause childbirth problems.

The operation is often carried out by village midwives, with authority from chiefs, and usually under appalling unhygienic conditions. Knives, old razor blades and sometimes pieces of glass are used. It is not surprising that complications ensue, and often serious haemorrhage.

One reason behind the practice, though not always specifically stated, is to remove women's sex urges and thus protect their chastity.

With the spread of health services and education in Kenya, many believe the practice will eventually die out. Many African women activists believe this cannot be helped by European women liberals campaigning against it. Many will remember the United Nations women's conference in Copenhagen in 1980, when European anti-circumcision speakers were accused by Africans of racism.

Dr. Salvador Kanani, Deputy Director of Kenya's Medical Services in charge of the family health programme says, "With general health education, female circumcision could die a natural death. This would be better than a lot of shouting and condemning. It is useless to try any programme without community support — an example is what we experienced with cholera, where in some communities latrines were built, but never used. Female circumcision is a part of cultural traditions, and more time is needed for it to disappear."

— People News/Features

## Poverty gap increases Israel's ethnic tensions

By David Lennon

TEL AVIV — The social, economic and educational gap between Israel's ruling European Ashkenazi Jews and the Oriental Jews, who come mostly from the Middle East and North Africa, has long been regarded as a potential flashpoint for major social tensions in Israel.

When, last month, the police killed an Oriental Jew who fired at a bulldozer to try to stop the demolition of an extension to his Tel Aviv slum home, the long-simmering anger burst into the open. Angry residents of slum neighbourhoods daubed swastikas on buildings along with slogans describing Tel Aviv's mayor, Shlomo Lahat, as a nazi.

Deeply rooted in this outburst of anger was the feeling among the slum dwellers that the decision to knock down the illegal addition to the home of the Yehoshua family was another example of discrimination. They point out that there are 10,000 such demolition orders gathering dust in the municipal offices, but that those issued against people who live in the wealthier areas of Tel Aviv are not implemented. While this is demonstrably true, and it is equally true that the vast majority of Israel's Jewish poor and oriental in origin, this should not be taken to mean that all oriental Jews are living in poverty.

### Poverty

The National Insurance Institute says that 150,000 Israeli Jews live in poverty. To this figure can be added perhaps another 250,000 people living in poor housing, even though their income level may not put them into the poverty class. With the Oriental Jews making up nearly 60 per cent of the population, the figure of 400,000 living at the bottom of the scale accounts for only 20 per cent of the oriental population. This means that 80 per cent of the orientals are out of the slums and off the headline.

But, having said this, the ethnic gap remains. Last year the central bureau of statistics reported that the gross incomes of urban wage-earners from the Middle East and North Africa is 40 per cent lower than that of wage-earners from Ashkenazi backgrounds. But it is not just income or housing which determines attitudes.

Dr. Sami Smoucha, a sociology lecturer in Haifa university who came to Israel from Iraq in 1951 at the age of 10, did a study a few years ago based on official statistics which showed that the gap, instead of narrowing, was becoming institutionalised. According to his findings, only 13 per cent of the Oriental Jews are employed in the elite professions, sciences and executive jobs, as opposed to 31 per cent of the Ashkenazi Jews.

Representation of the Orientals in the Knesset, top positions in the civil service and public institutions shows an even worse relationship, says one. One of the biggest complaints of the Oriental immigrants is about the quality of the education which is available to them, and this is borne out by the huge imbalance between the number of orientals and Ashkenazim in the

universities and other institutes of higher learning.

It has rightly been said that it was the Orientals who put Begin into power, and who keep him there. The political revolution of 1977 was caused by a sufficient number of Oriental Jews switching their traditional allegiance from the Labour party to the Likud bloc.

This was an expression of their anger, disappointment and frustration over the Labour "establishment" failure to integrate them fairly into the new society. They chose Begin, another Ashkenazi, not because of his ethnic background, but because he was the only opposition choice they had.

### A mistake

It would be a mistake on the part of outside observers and of Likud politicians to think that the Oriental or Sephardi vote is in the pocket of Begin or his successors in Likud. There are diehard Oriental supporters of Likud. But in the middle lie enough Orientals with floating loyalties to swing the votes back to Labour if Likud fails to deliver the goods.

So far the Likud has been able to deliver the economic goods. The populist policies of Finance Minister Yoram Aridor have made it possible for more consumer durables such as colour TVs, videos and cars to be bought in the last couple of years than ever before. Despite recession and massive unemployment in the West, Israel's unemployment rate is only around five per cent.

And yet the ethnic tensions persist. The well-known Israeli author, Amos Oz, recently wrote a lengthy article in Davar recording a five-hour conversation he had with residents of the largely Oriental town of Beit Shמש near Jerusalem. Sitting at a sidewalk cafe he was subject to a non-stop barrage of attacks on the Ashkenazim, as represented by the Labour party, which they blamed for repressing them, for teaching them not to respect their parents and ignoring their culture, pushing some of them into crime and keeping them economically deprived.

One sample: "When I was quite small the kindergarten teacher was white and her help was black. At school, the teacher was an Iraqi, the director a Pole."

In the army we Moroccan are the privates, the officers are from a kibbutz. All my life I am down here and you are up there... What did they bring my parents here for? I'll tell you for what: not for the dirty work? At that time you did not have Arabs and you needed our parents as cleaners and servants and relief workers. Policemen, too. You brought our parents so they'd be your Arabs."

Amos Oz concludes his long, bitter and angry article: "What will become of all of us I don't know. Anyone with a solution should get up and offer it and he'd better not wait too long — things don't look good."

— Middle East International

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

05:30 ..... Koran  
05:50 ..... Cartoons  
06:10 ..... Rainbow  
06:30 ..... International Theatre  
07:00 ..... Sports  
07:15 ..... Local Programme  
07:30 ..... Local Programme  
08:00 ..... News in Arabic  
08:30 ..... Arabic Series  
09:00 ..... Arabic Film  
11:00 ..... News in Arabic  
11:15 ..... Arabic Film (Continues)

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 ..... French Programme  
07:00 ..... News in French  
07:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
08:30 ..... Comedy  
08:45 ..... Saturday Variety Show  
10:00 ..... News in English  
10:15 ..... Feature Film

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 90 MHz, FM & partly on 95.0 KHz, SW

07:10 ..... Morning Show  
07:30 ..... News Bulletin  
08:00 ..... News Summary  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:30 ..... Picnic Time  
15:00 ..... News Summary  
15:05 ..... News Summary  
16:00 ..... Instrumentals  
17:00 ..... Jordan Weekly  
17:30 ..... Special Feature  
18:00 ..... Concert Hour  
18:05 ..... Special Feature  
19:00 ..... Great Books of Islam  
19:30 ..... Newsdesk  
20:30 ..... Top Twenty  
21:00 ..... Date with a Star  
21:30 ..... News Summary  
21:45 ..... Classical Concert  
21:55 ..... News Summary  
22:00 ..... First Spin  
22:30 ..... News Summary  
23:05 ..... Country Music  
24:00 ..... News Headlines, Sign Off

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz Workshop  
06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections  
07:00 World News 07:05 British Press Review 07:15 About Britain 07:30 The World Today 07:35 Newsdesk 08:30  
08:45 News 09:00 World News 09:05  
09:15 News 09:15 From the Record Review 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00  
10:15 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15  
10:30 Latin '83 10:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 11:00 World News 11:05  
11:15 News 11:15 The World Today 11:30  
11:35 Financial News 11:40 World  
11:45 News 11:45 News in Action 12:15  
12:15 What's New 12:30 Just a Minute 12:30  
12:45 World News 12:45 News About Britain  
13:00 13:05 About Britain 13:30 Medicines  
14:00 World News 14:15 Anything Goes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00  
15:05 World News 15:05 Commentary 15:15  
15:20 News U.K. 15:30 A Small Town in Germany 16:00 Saturday Special 16:30  
16:35 Arranged for the Piano 17:00 Radio  
17:05 News 17:15 Saturday Special 18:00  
18:05 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15  
18:20 Saturday Special 19:00 Book  
19:05 Choice 19:15 The Magic of... 19:45  
19:50 Sports Round-Up 20:00 World News  
20:05 News About Britain 20:15 Private  
20:20 Live 20:30 Anna Karenina 21:30  
21:35 Album Time 22:00 World News 22:00  
22:05 Commentary 22:15 Good Books 22:30  
22:35 Book, Music and Lyrics 23:15 Skyline  
23:20 23:30 People and Politics 24:00  
24:05 World News 24:05 From Our Own Correspondent 00:30 News Ideas 00:40  
00:45 News Bulletin  
00:50 Reflections 00:55 Sports Round-up  
01:00 World News 01:00 Commentary  
01:15 Letterbox 01:30 Medley

### VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 7205, 71925, 15205

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News  
and This Week 17:30 Press Conference  
USA 18:00 Special English: News,  
Words, and Their Stories. Feature:  
Short Stories 18:30 New York, New  
York 19:00 Weekend 20:00 Special  
English 20:30 News 20:30 New York  
21:00 News and This Week 21:30 Press  
Conference USA 22:00 Special English:  
newswords and their stories 22:15  
Music USA (12:00) 23:00 Weekend

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* Traditional Tunisian costumes, at the French Cultural Centre.  
\* Exhibit of ceramics by Isam Nusrat and Hameed Al Zorbi at the Alia Art Gallery.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)  
Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic)  
Jabal Amman, tel. 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)  
Jabal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox)  
Abdali, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer)  
Jabal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,  
71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,  
75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)  
Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Armenian International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 667195  
Husseini Youth City ..... 41793  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 664251  
Armenian Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Old Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings by 19th century oriental artists. Muntash, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 years' old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Leas Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Leas Philadelphi Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Philadelphi Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday on the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

### PRAYER TIMES

05:10 ..... Fajr  
06:32 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq  
11:49 ..... Dhuhur  
14:43 ..... 'Asr  
17:06 ..... Maghrib  
18:29 ..... 'Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

06:45 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
08:55 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:35 ..... Karachi, Dubai (RJ)  
09:40 ..... Oshana (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)  
11:00 ..... Abu Dhabi (SA)  
13:35 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
14:00 ..... Belgrade, Islamabad (RJ)  
14:35 ..... Cairo (EA)  
14:45 ..... Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)  
17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
17:30 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)  
18:05 ..... Rome (Alitalia)  
18:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
18:20 ..... Athens (GA)  
20:30 ..... Frankfurt, Lufthansa (LH)  
20:30 ..... Baghdad (IA)  
20:40 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
22:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
00:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
00:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
00:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
01:45 ..... Cairo (EA)

#### DEPARTURES

04:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
06:00 ..... Larnaca, Frankfurt (Lufthansa)  
07:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
07:45 ..... Beirut, Paris (AF)  
07:50 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:45 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:15 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)  
11:15 ..... Athens (GA)  
11:55 ..... Athens, Zurich (Swissair)  
12:00 ..... London (RJ)  
12:05 ..... Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
15:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
16:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
18:45 ..... Beirut (RJ)

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in JLD

Belgian franc	74/ 74.4
Dutch guilder	132/ 132.8
Egyptian pound	321/ 327.3
Maltese, J. Amman	361/40
French franc	51/ 51.4



## SPORTS

## West Indian rebel players face hectic 1-day series

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa (R) — The rebel West Indian cricketers, who squared the two-match, four-day series with a thrilling win against a South African XI earlier this week, begin a hectic series of six one-day internationals in nine days Saturday.

The tourists, hit by injuries which narrowed selection for the first of the one-day matches here Saturday.

Colin Croft, who missed both Internationals with a nagging back injury, is almost certain to play as is Collis King, the belligerent century maker in the first innings of the second match against South Africa.

Opening batsman Alvin Greenidge, who is recovering from tonsillitis, is also expected to be fit, team officials said.

The visitors are not concerned over their second defeat of the tour at the hands of Natal Province Thursday when they lost a one-day limited overs match by 84 runs. They left several of their top players out of the side, including captain Lawrence Rowe, and admitted afterwards they had been too relaxed in their approach to the game.

Their victory in the second International in Johannesburg, when all 10 South African wickets fell in the space of 94 runs to give the West Indians a 29-run victory, has intensified public interest in the one-day series. All tickets for the 15,000 capacity St. George's Park ground here have been sold out for several days.

The South African selectors have made one change from their side in the four-day matches, dropping middle-order batsman Clive Rice and bringing into the 12 batsman Ken McEwan and pace bowler Kenny Watson.

Team officials have said they intend playing five bowlers which means Watson is certain to be included and the final place appears to be between McEwan and Kevin McKenzie.

The West Indians are not expected to announce their line-up until shortly before the match.

The South Africa XI is (from): Jimmy Cook, Barry Richards, Peter Kirsten (captain), Graeme Pollock, Ken McEwan, Kevin McKenzie, Alan Kourie, Garth le Roux, Ray Jennings, Stephen Jeffries, Vincent van der Bijl and Kenny Watson.

## Bavaria honours Beckenbauer

MUNICH (R) — Franz Beckenbauer, who has won almost every trophy soccer has to offer, has been honoured by his native state Bavaria.

A spokesman for the Bavarian government said Friday that Munich-born Beckenbauer, 37, was awarded the Order of Merit by state Premier Franz Josef Strauss in a ceremony in the Bavarian capital Thursday night.

Strauss said: "He has made the state of Bavaria famous throughout the world."

Beckenbauer spent most of his career with Bayern Munich, the club with which he won three European cups and a host of domestic honours. Bayern is the German word for Bavaria.

"Kaiser Franz", as he is universally known, captained West Germany to World Cup victory in 1974, won a record 103 caps for his country and was twice European Footballer of the Year.

The Order of Merit is one of the highest honours given by the state and is rarely awarded to sportsmen.

## Ramirez beats Acuna in tennis

CARACAS (R) — Second-seeded Raul Ramirez of Mexico defeated Ricardo Acuna of Chile 6-1, 6-4 Thursday night in reach the quarter-finals of the Caracas Grand Prix tennis tournament.

David Dawlen of the U.S. beat fifth-seeded Victor Pecci of Paraguay 6-3, 6-7, 7-6 and another American Francisco Gonzalez defeated sixth-seeded Jaime Fillof of Chile 2-6, 7-6, 6-3.

## MCC secretary rejects calls for South African cricket tour

LONDON (R) — MCC Secretary Jack Bailey Friday dismissed calls for an MCC cricket tour of South Africa.

"There is absolutely no possibility of the committee recommending such a tour," Bailey told reporters, referring to a demand by a group of over 30 MCC members for normal cricket relations with South Africa to be resumed.

Conservative M.P. Mark Carlisle, the group's leader, put forward the proposal Thursday and MCC agreed to discuss the issue fully at a meeting at Lord's on Feb. 16.

"We are confident the majority of MCC members would vote for a tour of South Africa, reflecting public opinion," Carlisle said. A

ballot of the club's 18,000 members may be held if the committee rejects the proposal.

MCC, once cricket's governing body, is now a private club, though it will play a key role in organising the international cricket conference to be held here later this year.

"The members who were at Thursday's meeting were firmly of the opinion that the move suggested by Mr. Carlisle and his group would be against the best interest of the club, English cricket and world cricket," Bailey said.

Despite MCC's reduced status it is still seen abroad as part of the English cricket establishment and any MCC tour of South Africa

would be certain to cause anger in the international anti-apartheid lobby.

South Africa have been banned from official international cricket for the past 13 years because of their policy of racial segregation.

An MCC visit to the republic could also affect England's standing in the Commonwealth games following a move last September to give teeth to the 1977 Gleneagles declaration discouraging sports links with South Africa.

The Commonwealth games federation ruled that any country retaining such links could be suspended from participating in future Commonwealth games.

## Amarnath hits 3rd century of the series

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan and India drew the troubled sixth and final cricket test here Friday with Indian batsman Mohinder Amarnath providing the only highlight of the last day's play by scoring his third hundred of the series.

Pakistan, who won the series 3-0, declared at their overnight score of 420 for six, a first innings lead of 27, and at the close India were 224 for two in their second innings with Amarnath 103 not out.

The match was marred by Thursday's crowd disturbance which caused play to be abandoned in mid-afternoon. It was an unfortunate repetition of similar incidents during Australia's visit

here last year.

Amarnath's fine innings was an ironical climax to a series which was otherwise dominated by a string of outstanding Pakistani performances, notably from batsmen Mudassar Nazar, who scored four hundreds including three in a row, Zaheer Abbas and Javed Miandad and fast bowler Imran Khan.

India's batting was quite unable to match the consistency of Pakistan's and their bowling was once again far too reliant on the ever-willing Kapil Dev. With no one to support Kapil, the Indian attack struggled in vain to keep Pakistan's batsmen on a tight rein.

Further hard labour lies ahead for the Indians. They set out shortly for a tour of the West Indies where they will play five tests, the first starting in Kingston, Jamaica, in less than three weeks.

Sunil Gavaskar and Ravi Shastri opened India's second innings with a stand of 43 which ended when Shastri was caught at the wicket off Imran for 17.

Pakistan's only other success came at 150, Imran clean bowling Gavaskar for 67. The wicket gave Imran a record tally of 40 for the series.

But Imran, and seven other bowlers, were unable to dislodge Amarnath, who struck 12 fours during the day.

French citizens in Jordan welcome former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and thank King Hussein for inviting him.

## A TOUCH OF LUXURY FURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS FOR RENT

A whole building consisting of eight flats. Two and three bedrooms, all with Italian deluxe furniture and wall-to-wall carpeting.

Living room, dining room and sitting room sets, fully equipped modern kitchen.

Two large bathrooms, two balconies, independent central heating, colour TV, radio, telephone, baby cots, garden for outdoor living, playground for children, elevator, private parking, water reservoir, cleaning and valet services, with many additional facilities.

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Tarek Aboudi

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Special Communication Commission

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## Juventus hunts for goalkeeper

ROME (R) — Italian soccer champions Juventus is in the market for a goalkeeper to replace Italy's World Cup captain Dino Zoff, who will be 41 later this month, an Italian sports daily said Friday.

The Turin Club have options on two first division keepers, Stefano Tacconi, 25, of Avellino, and Fabio Brini, also 25, of Ascoli, according to the Gazzetta dello Sport.

They also have their eyes on 23-year-old international Giovanni Galli Fiorentina.

A Juventus spokesman said neither Zoff nor the club had made any decision about his future. "Dino is in great shape, he could play for another two or three years," he said.

The paper also reported that Udinese, who have drawn 13 of their 18 first division league games this season, will sign Brazilian international Joao Batista da Silva from Porto Alegre.

The arrival of Batista could mean the departure of his compatriot Edinho or Yugoslav Ivica Surjak, since league rules allow a maximum of two foreign players in a team.

## Bulbs from Holland

Begonias, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Hemerocallus, Amaryllis, Lilliums, Cannas, Callas, Iris Germanica, Liatris.

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## 2 non-stop champs to fight Sunday

SAINT VINCENT, Italy (R) — Ray "boom boom" Mancini, the World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight champion, is pulling no punches about his non-title fight on Sunday against British lightweight title holder George Feeney.

"This definitely is the most important fight of my life right now," Mancini, 21, said Friday at this mountain gambling resort. "I'm ready to go in there."

Mancini's last fight in November led to the death of his South Korean opponent Duk Koo Kim from massive brain damage, but he is not dwelling in the past.

"I wouldn't attempt to get in the ring if I wasn't psychologically intact. Everything is behind me. I can only look ahead and it all looks bright in the future."

British opponent Feeney, an unemployed father of four from Hartlepool, is keen to go into the

ring against the American. "I haven't been stopped and he hasn't been stopped, and by his record he's got a good chin, so the fight could go the distance," said Feeney, 26, next week.

The Briton arrived here on Thursday night after a 13-hour journey from Hartlepool and said the chilly north Italian weather was just to his liking as it reminded him of home.

The 10-round bout is scheduled

for 22:30 local time (21:30 GMT) and will be televised live to the United States.

Feeney's manager Denis Mancini, a distant relative of the American's family, has put his fighter on a diet of steak to build up his strength for the Sunday clash.

The American will take home a purse of at least £100,000 (\$150,000) while Feeney is guaranteed £16,000 (\$24,000).

## Wallace wins flyweight boxing title

LONDON (R) — Britain's Kehk Wallace won the Commonwealth flyweight boxing title in only his ninth professional fight here Thursday night.

Referee Mike Jacobs stopped the bout early in the ninth round as defending champion Steve Muchoki of Kenya tried desperately to defend himself from a barrage of blows while trapped on the ropes.

The fight swung dramatically in the challenger's favour after being balanced on a knife edge at the halfway stage of the scheduled 15 rounds.

## SECRETARY WANTED

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## ECONOMY

## OPEC warns against over-production

KUWAIT (OPECNA) — The Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has warned OPEC states that continued over production could well create a situation not unlike the one in the 1960s when an oil glut wiped out the earnings of producing countries, while greatly benefiting the importers.

An editorial in the current issue of the OPEC monthly bulletin agrees with forecasts that the present glut will continue into 1984.

It notes that oil revenues of some OPEC countries have been reduced by as much as 40 per cent and leading to chaos in development programmes and public spending.

However, OPEC maintains that there is a "sunnier side" to the present situation insofar as it has

provided an opportunity to conserve oil and reduce dependency on a single source of revenue.

The editorial calls upon Arab oil producers to work out policies aimed at compensating for the decline in oil revenues by developing industry and agriculture.

It recommends joint Arab ventures, enhanced mutual trade, better coordination, increases in the local price of oil products and cut-backs in consumption.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia's oil revenues no longer cover its economic development programmes, a leading Saudi official said Thursday.

The kingdom's oil production is now running at between 5 and 5.2 million barrels per day, little more than half the peak reached some two years ago, according to the

governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), Mr. Abdul Aziz Al Quraishi.

Answering questions at a European management symposium, he said output needed to be 6 million barrels per day at a benchmark price of \$34 per barrel if oil revenues were to cover the cost of development projects.

However, the programmes would continue, since Saudi Arabia could use investment earnings to fill the gap caused by falling oil revenues, Mr. Al Quraishi said.

Saudi Arabia, the largest oil producer of OPEC, has cut back its output over the past two years as world demand for oil declined.

Mr. Al Quraishi declined to speculate on a possible cut in the \$34 marker price, but said his cal-

culations for development programme financing were based on the assumption it would remain unchanged.

On the other hand, a modest fall in the price of oil is more likely to present circumstances than a price collapse, the executive director of the International Energy Agency, Dr. Ulf Lantzke, said Thursday.

He told a business seminar in Wolfsburg that a collapse in oil prices was not in the interest of major oil producers.

Dr. Lantzke said the current oil price was probably too high. Any modest reduction should be accompanied by some assurance that prices would only rise in line with inflation over a substantial period.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Egypt cuts oil prices

CAIRO (R) — Egypt lowered its oil prices by up to \$2 a barrel Friday in response to general downward pressure caused by disarray among the world's major producers. Officials of the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC) said the price of Egypt's key Suez blend would be reduced to \$29 with effect from Feb. 1. The price of two lower grades was cut by a \$1 a barrel, Belayim crude falling to \$27 and Ras Gharib grade to \$26. It was the third month in a row that EGPC has cut prices.

## Citroen to suspend workers

PARIS (R) — Citroen management said Friday it would suspend 30 people involved in a fight at the company's Aulnay factory outside Paris on Wednesday. Production resumed at the factory Friday after workers stepped off the assembly line Thursday to demand better security following the clash, in which 17 people were injured, several seriously. The Citroen spokesman said management would hold negotiations Friday with all the unions represented at the company on demands for better pay and working conditions. A month of strikes at Citroen and Renault have lost the French car industry production of almost 50,000 vehicles this year.

## U.S. trade deficit widens

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. deficit in merchandise trade widened to a record \$36.1 billion last year despite a drop in oil imports, the government said Thursday. Last year's deficit topped the previous high of \$33.76 billion recorded for 1978. A drop of \$16.5 billion in 1982 oil imports failed to offset a deeper fall in U.S. exports, which slipped by \$25 billion last year as the world economic recession eroded the ability of many overseas customers to buy American products.

## Gulf Oil pressures U.K.

LONDON (R) — Gulf Oil Corporation Thursday stepped up pressure on Britain to cut its oil price by turning down a cargo from the North Sea. Industry sources said. A Gulf spokesman declined to comment but said the company was still talking to Britain's state trading company, the British National Oil Corporation, to obtain a cut in price.

## Pan Am announces \$485m loss

NEW YORK (R) — Pan American Airways has announced sharply increased losses of nearly \$500 million for 1982, but despite the company's financial problems its share price has gained strongly in recent days as investors scent better times ahead. The company, which threatened earlier this year to cease operations unless unions granted concessions on wages and working practices, said Thursday it lost \$485.3 million last year compared with \$18.9 million in 1981. The losses reflected the lower number of passengers carried due to the international recession and the company's revenues fell to \$3.72 billion from \$3.80 billion.

## Indonesia will not revise budget

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia will not revise its new state budget, which is supported mainly by revenues from oil and gas exports, despite failure of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to agree on production quotas and prices, finance minister Dr. Ali Wardhana said Thursday.

## ASEAN agrees to strengthen ties

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) agreed Friday on the need to strengthen cooperation in political and economic fields, particularly in the area of commodities, a senior delegate to the ASEAN Task Force (ATF) said.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Until mid-afternoon there will be obstacles and delays in your path of progress. Think about expansion you wish in the future and less about the present. Be more optimistic.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Attending to routine chores early in the day will give you more time to be with congenials later. Cooperate more with others.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Your hunches are not good early in the day but later they are most helpful. Join good friends for recreational purposes.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Make plans to have more income in the days ahead. Take time to improve your appearance and you can easily impress others.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) You can now plan how to have added abundance in the future. A wiser attitude toward loved ones brings excellent results.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Study the amount of effort needed to gain an important goal. Show that you will go to any length to please the one you love.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Handle any civic duties ahead of you early in the day and later you can enjoy the social side of life. Be active and happy.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Look over your surroundings and make plans for improvement. Be sure to control your temper at all times today.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan how to complete your regular chores with fewer interruptions and more efficiency. Study statements for possible errors.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You could easily make a costly mistake where finances are concerned so be on the alert. Engage in favorite hobby.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may find it hard to get things done early in the day, but later you can make up for lost time. Strive for increased happiness.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get an early start on that work you have to do instead of complaining and you get fine benefits from it. Be logical.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Others around you may seem pessimistic about the future, but don't let this influence you. Maintain a cheerful manner.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be good at understanding anything of a psychological nature and should have the education directed along such lines for best results in lifetime. There is musical talent in this child. Religious training is a must.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Light profit-taking lowered equities while government bonds fell more than a half point, reflecting the weakness of sterling and the poor response for the 30-year U.S. note auction Thursday, dealers said.

ICI, Hawker and Boots each fell 6p among leaders, and the F.T. index at 1504 Friday was down 2.8 at 644.0. Lloyds fell 11p in lower banks, where Natwest lost 10p. Premier Cons Oil moved against the general trend, adding 6p to 32 following news of a gas discovery in Texas.

Gold shares were irregular and North American stocks traded quietly mixed.

Australians extended Thursday's losses, still reacting to the March general election news. Market leader BHP was 14p off at 420. Turner and Newall gained 2p to 32 in response to a new finance agreement with company bankers.

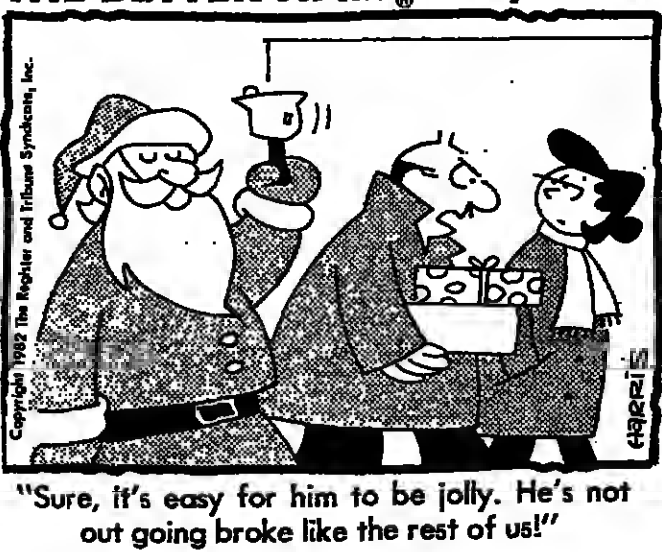
Valor rose to 112 from 93 following the exclusive five-year agreement to supply gas heaters to a subsidiary of Ameca of the U.S. dealers said.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

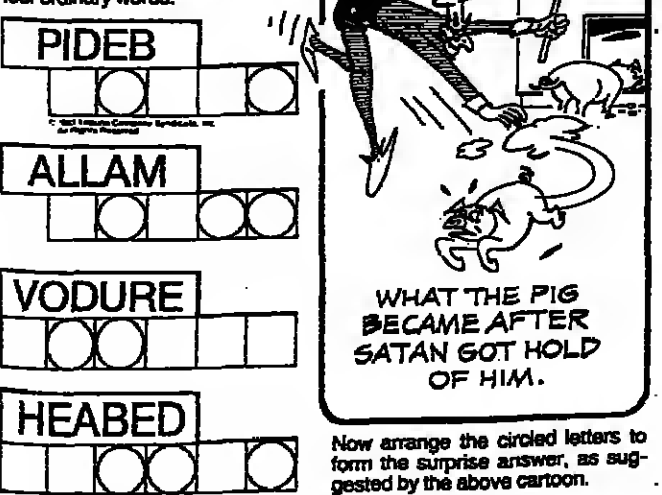
One sterling	1.5163/73	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2292/95	Canadian dollars
	2.4795/4805	West German marks
	2.7230/40	Dutch guilders
	2.0320/40	Swiss francs
	48.51/56	Belgian francs
	7.0300/30	French francs
	1425.50/1426.50	Italian lire
	240.00/15	Japanese yen
	7.5190/5240	Swedish crowns
	7.1980/2030	Norwegian crowns
	8.7025/7125	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	499.50/500.50	U.S. dollars

## THE BETTER HALF By Harris



## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: \_\_\_\_\_ (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: POKED YODEL BEGONE CONVOY  
Answer: "What have you got in the fishing basket?" — "A GOOD EEL."

## U.N. commission considers unemployment

VIENNA (OPECNA) — The United Nations Commission for Social Development will meet here from Feb. 7 to 16 to discuss global unemployment, the economic and social problems faced by migrant workers, crime and justice.

The commission will also review the implementation of recommendations adopted at the 1982 world assembly on ageing and the 1981 declaration on the rights of disabled persons.

According to a U.N. statement, Thursday, the meeting will be held against a background of growing social and economic problems.

Most affected by the world economic recession are migrant workers and their families, young people, the disabled and the aged. The impact on people from developing countries has been particularly severe.

"Employment conditions have worsened significantly in the developed market economies. In some socialist countries, per capita income and standards of living have declined. Many developing countries are paying more for their essential imports and receiving less for their exports," said the statement.

Developing countries were servicing and increasingly high and expensive debt while suffering the gradual erosion of their reserves. The statement pointed out that in Third World countries, some 800 million people lived in "absolute poverty" which, according to the World Bank, meant an annual per capita income of less than \$50 or less.

"The depth and scope of poverty are vivid reminders of one of the most critical unmet needs—that of enabling families to have even the minimum requirements for survival."

The commission, according to the statement, would be faced with some hard facts and statistics—about 30 million unemployed in the industrialized countries and the "grim prospect" that there will be 1.6 billion people with an annual per capita income of \$300 or less by the year 2000, as against \$1.16 billion in 1981.

The statement added that in 1980, young people constituted 62.4 per cent of the unemployed in Italy, 21.9 per cent of the jobless in Japan, 45.7 per cent in the United States and 42.2 per cent of those without work in the United Kingdom.

Meanwhile Britain's unemployment rate, one of the worst in the major industrial countries, hit a record 13.8 per cent in January, according to government figures released Thursday.

Almost 128,000 Britons joined the job queues in January taking the total out of work to 3,224,715, or one worker in seven, the Department of Employment said.

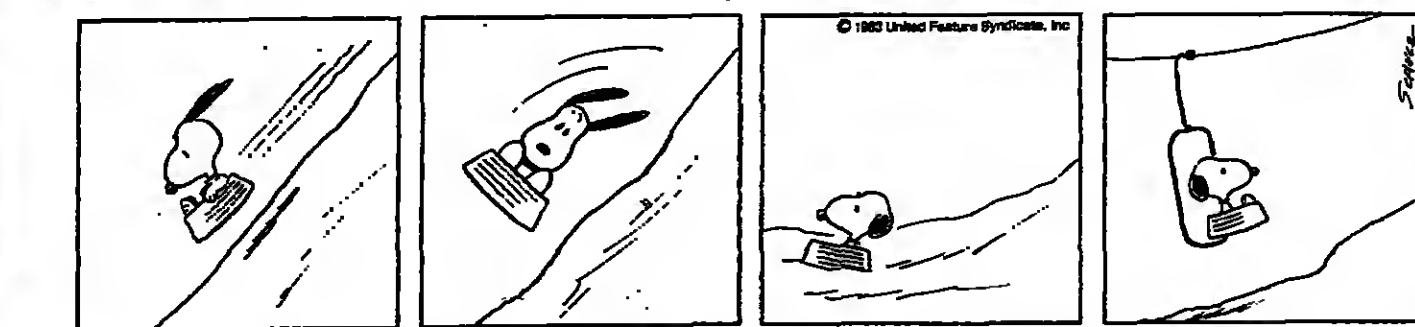
In West Germany, unemployment surged to a post-war record of 2.49 million in January and seems certain to be the dominating issue in the final run-up to the country's general election on March 6.

The mid-January figure, representing 10.2 per cent of the workforce against a mid-December rate of 9.1 per cent, or 2.22 million people, was announced Thursday by the Federal Labour Office. The previous record was 2.28 million in February, 1951.

In Washington, in the latest sign that the U.S. recession may be ending, the government said Thursday fewer Americans filed new claims for jobless benefits in the week ending Jan. 22 than in more than 16 months.

The dip could mean that the U.S. unemployment rate will edge down in the months ahead from its current post-war record of 10.8 per cent.

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp

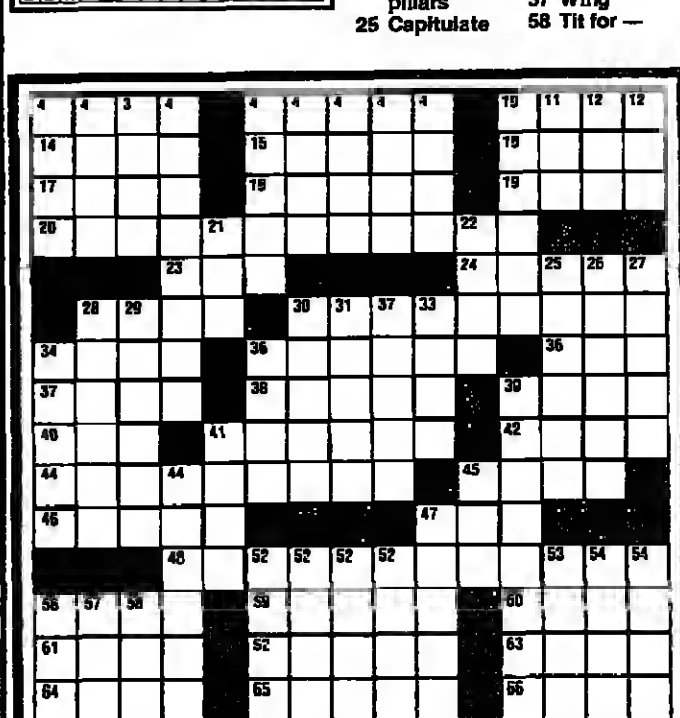


## THE Daily Crossword by Sophia Fierman

<b>ACROSS</b>	30 Depressed	59 Daniel or Pat	26 Frozen pendant
1 Cavity	34 Look ahead	60 Make eyes at	27 Glide on ice
5 Summary, for short	36 By way of	61 How sad!	28 Look—(twins)
10 Equal	37 "I—got nobody"	62 Maternally related	29 Craze
14 Cat's-eye	38 Take for—(deceive)	63 Descartes of the seasons	30 Goddesses
15 French school	39 Special group	64 Sauna, for one	31 Revises copy
16 Turn down	40 Glide on—	65 Stamping machine	32 Adjutants
17 Story	41 Jubilant	66 Scorch	33 Hollow stem
18 Moves suddenly	42 Whine		34 Turkish suffix
19 Chopped	43 Cold	<b>DOWN</b>	35 Formal dance
20 Having—(generous)	44 Lasso	1 List of persons	36 They pay for commercials
23 Distress signal	45 Thing of value	2 Colorful fish	41 Feminine symbol
24 Protective power	46 Break a commandment	3 Macho	44 Resound
28 To—(unanimously)	48 Completely	4 Affable	7 Repeat boringly
	56 Information	5 Musical symbols	8 Haldi—

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

SPAY	APSES	PIST
WASH	TOTAL	ALLI
ALLIE	TRACHE	RIAL
WOOD	OUTRAGE	RAVE
PIERS	PIED	
PERDIE	PREVIEW	
ARRIVE	BAIROD	LOIS
ARAT	PROTOS	GLIT
ESIE	DIRT	STAIR
DESIGN	SPATES	
RIED	OPEN	
DESIGN	THIFAIR	
ARTIE	ABATE	ORRA
ALAIR	TRIER	ILLS
EBBY	ENTIRE	DASH



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## WORLD

## Shultz discusses opening military relationships between China, U.S.

PEKING (R) — The United States and China Friday moved towards establishment of military ties as American Secretary of State George Shultz continued his visit to Peking.

In an hour-long meeting, Mr. Shultz and Defence Minister Zhang Aiping discussed visits between the two countries by military officials and contacts between military attaches in Peking and Washington, a State Department official said.

Officials of the two countries are meeting to discuss the details. Mr. Shultz and Mr. Zhang did not discuss U.S. arms sales to China, the official said.

The United States cleared the way for consideration of arms sales a year ago and a Chinese military delegation was to have visited the United States to discuss possible purchases.

But as relations between Washington and Peking cooled last year over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan the delegation failed to materialise.

The U.S. official gave no details of the kinds of visits by military officials contemplated at Friday's meeting, but there was speculation that the outcome might be a trip to Peking by Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger.

The last visit by a U.S. defence secretary was that of Harold Brown in mid-1980.

Following his talks with the defence minister, Mr. Shultz met Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang who told reporters earlier that he had accepted an invitation from President Reagan to visit the United States but that no date had been fixed.

The State Department official briefing reporters said China and the United States would continue discussing a possible date for the visit through diplomatic channels.

He described the two hours of talks between the two men as candid, friendly and fruitful.

Mr. Zhao, asked by reporters to name the greatest obstacle to U.S.-China relations, cited the Taiwan question. He said that although the U.S. unilateral imposition last month of quotas on imports of Chinese textiles was detrimental to trade between the two countries, it was not the main topic of talks with Mr. Shultz.

The quotas were imposed after talks on a bilateral textile agreement ended in failure.

He said China wanted long, stable and lasting relations with the United States.

In response to other questions, the prime minister said that based on past experience China did not have high expectations for the arms control negotiations on medium-range missiles between the United States and the Soviet Union.

But in a reference to Soviet SS-20 missiles pointed towards China that the United States wants eliminated, he said he hoped the negotiations would not be detrimental to third parties.

Mr. Zhao said also that he had accepted an invitation from President Reagan to visit the United States. But he said no date had yet been fixed for the trip.

## Thais return Vietnamese shelling along border

BANGKOK (R) — Thai and Vietnamese troops fought an artillery battle across the Kampuchean border Friday on the fifth day of a Vietnamese operation against guerrilla forces along the frontier.

Thai and Kampuchean sources reported shelling and scattered skirmishes on a six kilometre stretch of frontier opposite Kampuchea's Battambang province, about 280 kilometres east of Bangkok.

Thai sources said several Vietnamese shells landed on their side of the border and the Thai army returned the fire. There were no reports of casualties.

The Vietnamese, in their biggest dry-season operation so far this year, are trying to dislodge about 3,000 armed followers loyal to Kampuchean coalition government Premier Son Sann.

Thai military and insurgent sources said about 80 guerrillas of

Mr. Son Sann's Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPRLF) slipped into Thailand briefly to escape the Vietnamese.

They said that, after opposing forces on the frontier launched an artillery and rocket attack, the group crossed a water-filled anti-tank ditch built by Thailand just inside the border to slow down a possible Vietnamese invasion.

Relief workers were concerned that stray shells might land among an estimated 30,000 Kampuchean refugees camped beside the ditch. They have urged Thai authorities, so far unsuccessfully, to move the refugees away from the border.

The refugees had fled from a KPRLF-controlled camp at Nong Chan, inside Kampuchea, which the Vietnamese attacked on Monday to try to dislodge the guerrillas.

## Australian elections shape up

CANBERRA (R) — Australia's general election was shaping up Friday as a battle over trade union power within 24 hours of the announcement of a snap poll on March 5.

Newspaper hoardings read like the billing for a prizefight — Fraser versus Hawke — and campaigning will be as dramatic.

Conservative Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser announced the election Thursday, accusing unions of planning strikes against his calls for a freeze on pay rises.

He is being challenged by Bob Hawke, a popular former trade union leader who will lead the Labour opposition after the formalities of being elected head of the party next Tuesday.

Mr. Hawke made the first move, offering to meet Mr. Fraser in public debate.

His party needs a nationwide swing of only 1.4 per cent to capture the 11 seats it needs to replace Mr. Fraser's liberal-national party coalition which has been in power since 1975.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## ETA claims credit for Tuesday's attack

VITORIA, Spain (R) — The hardline military wing of the Basque separatist group ETA has taken responsibility for the machine gunning of three civil guards in the Basque country on Tuesday, Basque newspapers said Friday. One Civil Guard was killed and two others were seriously injured in Ordizia on Tuesday night when guerrillas made a machine-gun and grenade attack on their vehicle. In communications distributed to Basque newspapers, the military wing of ETA (Basque homeland and freedom) also claimed responsibility for the bombing on Tuesday night of a submarine cable station on the Basque coast linking Spain and Britain.

## Ex-Izvestia editor returns to power

MOSCOW (R) — The editor of the Soviet government daily Izvestia, Pyotr Alexeyev, has been replaced by Lev Tolkinov, the man he succeeded seven years ago, a spokesman for the newspaper said. He told Reuters that Mr. Alexeyev, 70, had retired this week and Mr. Tolkinov had moved across from the semi-official news agency Novosti, where he had been in charge since 1976. The change followed a series of medium-level reshuffles since Soviet leader Yuri Andropov took power in November. Mr. Alexeyev was apparently in no form of disgrace as he was awarded the Order of Lenin on his 70th birthday last month. But some senior Soviet officials have been heard in complaint that the newspaper had become dull under his editorship.

## 3 clergymen killed by Angolan rebels

LISBON (R) — Angola's main rebel movement said it had killed three Roman Catholic priests, including a Swiss national, in an attack on a convoy escorted by Cuban and government troops. A communiqué released in Lisbon by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said the organisation regretted the deaths of innocent people, but blamed the priests for travelling under military escort. UNITA said 11 Cuban and 41 Angolan soldiers had been killed when the guerrillas ambushed a convoy in the coastal province of Benguela on Jan. 19.

## Sri Lankan leader sworn in again

COLOMBO (R) — Amid pomp and pageantry, Sri Lanka's President Jumaat Jayawardene was Friday installed in power for another six years. A 21-gun salute boomed across Colombo, traditional drums were beaten and conch shells were sounded as 76-year-old Mr. Jayawardene was sworn in by Chief Justice Neville Samarakoon at the capital's waterfront. The ceremony was boycotted by three opposition parties.

## Kabul to release French doctor soon

MULHOUSE, France (R) — The authorities in Kabul may soon release a French doctor arrested in Afghanistan, one of his colleagues said. Last week Kabul Radio and an official Afghan newspaper reported the arrest of Dr. Philippe Augoyard, a member of the Paris-based medical charity Aide Médicale Internationale (AMI), who they said had been with anti-government guerrillas. The charity said he had been working with tribesmen in the southeast province of Logar.

## Filipino rebels kill 2 militiamen

BAKOLOD, Philippines (R) — About 100 suspected Communist rebels disguised in soldiers' uniforms Friday raided a government office in the central Philippines and stabbed two militiamen to death, military reports said. They said the raiders carried off seven automatic rifles, about 1,000 rounds of ammunition, five revolvers, office supplies and typewriters from the municipal building in Candani town south of this central city.

## Contenders for U.S. top job come into the open

WASHINGTON (R) — The contest to become next president of the United States has moved out of shadow boxing and into an open fight with Democratic Sen. Alan Cranston's decision to toss the first hat into the ring.

Mr. Cranston, 68, a liberal from California, became the first official major party candidate by formally declaring that he would seek the Democratic nomination as a crusader for peace and a nuclear weapons freeze.

In so doing, he raised the curtain on an 18-month, multi-million dollar nomination race and set the standard for a coming-out ritual many Democrats will soon imitate.

Like former Vice-President Walter Mondale and other rivals, Mr. Cranston actually decided to run long ago and simply fixed a date and place for saying so with maximum fanfare.

He chose the same Senate chamber used by his old allies John and Robert Kennedy to launch their presidential campaigns. Then he flew to New Hampshire, site of the first primary election in March 1984.

And, in a dramatic stroke, he stepped forth as the first presidential "peace candidate" since

the Vietnam era.

He said the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race was insane and the great goal of a Cranston presidency must be to end the threat of nuclear war.

With variations to suit their own styles, at least four other Democrats are expected to follow Mr. Cranston's declaration in the next three weeks — Arizona representative Morris Udall on Feb. 9, Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado on Feb. 17, Mr. Mondale on Feb. 21 and former Florida Governor Reubin Askew on Feb. 23.

Sen. John Glenn of Ohio, the former astronaut, and others are due to follow suit later.

Except for Mr. Udall and one or two others who may bow out, all have been acting like hard-running candidates for months.

Money will flow, the South is being targeted as a major Democratic nomination battleground, and the name Kennedy will figure prominently in the contest.

Officials in the Mondale, Glenn, Hart and Cranston campaigns estimate their candidates will raise and spend between \$25 and 27 million from now until the Democratic nominating convention in July 1984.

## Reagan's nominee for arms control criticised by Democrat senators

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's nominee to head the U.S. Arms Control Agency, Kenneth Adelman, has come under fresh attack from Democrats who said they feared he was too weak to stand up to hardliners in the administration.

Sen. Joseph Biden, a Delaware Democrat, said he did not believe Mr. Reagan was committed to arms control, so it was important for the administration to contain someone willing to advocate it forcefully.

The senator was speaking during the second day of Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the nomination of Mr. Adelman to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA).

Mr. Reagan chose him last month after sacking Eugene Rostow, whom hardliners accused of being too flexible with Moscow.

Mr. Biden said: "I for one don't believe he (President Reagan) is committed to arms control, so somebody in the administration has to be an advocate, really knocking on the president's door."

Another Democrat, Sen. Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts, said he would vote against the nomination.

On the first day of hearings last week, Mr. Tsongas warned Mr. Adelman, 36, that "the hardliners will chew you up."

The committee's senior Democrat, Claiborne Pell of Rhode

Island, said he was concerned that Mr. Adelman lacked the stature necessary to stand up to the Pentagon.

Committee sources said that after Mr. Adelman's first appearance last week six of the committee's eight Democrats and three of its nine Republicans indicated they had reservations about voting to confirm him. No date has been set for a vote.

Democrats and Republicans criticised Mr. Adelman last week for saying he had not thought about such issues as "whether nuclear war could be limited."

Thursday he told the senators the risk of a limited nuclear war escalating into full-scale war would be dangerously high.

On another question about which he was vague last week, he said neither Moscow nor Washington could win a nuclear war.

In one of the sharpest exchanges, Mr. Tsongas asked Mr. Adelman if he had told the truth last week. "Who is the real Ken Adelman? This week's or last week's?" the senator asked.

Mr. Adelman replied that he had misread some of the questions and had meant only that he had no thoughts on detailed, complex studies of the issues.

Sen. Tsongas told Mr. Adelman he considered him brilliant and said: "I would vote for you for almost any position. But on arms control, I'm just too troubled."

## Skyrocketing costs may force U.S. to cancel some weapons

WASHINGTON (R) — Rocketing costs due to Pentagon miscalculations are impeding President Reagan's arms build-up and may lead to some weapons development programmes being cancelled, according to a Defence Department report.

The internal report by a branch of the air force was given to Reuters by the Project on Military Procurement, a private group lobbying against wasteful spending. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger is campaigning against further cuts.

Analysing key weapons in Mr. Reagan's \$1,600 billion, five-year military build-up, including the MX nuclear missile, the B-1 bomber, Cruise missiles and new jet fighters, the report said first estimates of the cost of new

weapons had reflected "unbridled optimism."

It said some air force programmes might have to be cancelled. At the top of the list would be ground-launched Cruise nuclear missiles, the Maverick precision-guided anti-tank missile and the production of F-15 and F-16 jet fighters.

But the MX nuclear missile, estimated to cost at least \$30 billion, was a high priority and should be among the last to be affected, along with the B-1 nuclear bomber.

The air force study documented a dramatic rise in the cost of modern weapons. Measured in 1981 dollars, the B-1 nuclear bomber, still in the testing phase, cost an estimated \$283 billion, over 10 times as much as a B-52.

## British arms dealer reveals extent of Smalley's covert operations

DALLAS, Texas (R) — A British arms dealer once said he knew of "weapons grade" plutonium for sale by former Portuguese mercenaries, a court witness said here.

The witness, Gary Howard, was giving evidence against Ian Smalley, who is on trial for illegally conspiring to export weapons illegally from the United States to both sides in the Gulf War.

Mr. Howard, an arms dealer who became an informant for the U.S. government, also alleged that Mr. Smalley mentioned deals in aircraft and arms for South Africa and Libya.

Mr. Smalley, 42, is charged with conspiring to sell 100 tons to Iran and 8,300 anti-tank missiles to Iraq, which have been at war for more than two years.

Mr. Smalley's flamboyant Texas lawyer, Richard "Racehorse" Haynes, has said Mr. Smalley thought he was taking part in covert but legitimate deals when he met Mr. Howard and Ronald Tucker, another arms

dealer acting as a government informant. He believed the two men were U.S. agents.

Mr. Howard told the federal court that on one occasion Mr. Smalley told him he knew of "the availability of weapons grade U-235 plutonium for sale."

It was in the hands of former Portuguese mercenaries who had set "a price tag of \$70 million to \$90 million. He asked if I knew anyone who was interested," Mr. Howard testified.

Mr. Smalley, a chubby, heavy-jawed man with greying hair and steel-rimmed spectacles, sat quietly as the bearded Mr. Howard instructed from the U.S. customs service.

Mr. Howard testified that among the deals mentioned by Mr. Smalley during their association were:

— Delivery of C-130 transport aircraft to Libya from the United States, and purchase of 27 "silenced weapons" for Libya.

— Shipment of C-130s to South

Africa, via Israel.

— Shipment of arms to Peru and Ecuador, and recruitment of experts to train Peruvian soldiers in guerrilla warfare.

Mr. Smalley's lawyer said Mr. Howard led the Briton to believe the deals they were discussing "had the blessing of the U.S. government."

He charged that Mr. Howard portrayed the Libyan C-130 deal as "a way of getting the planes to Libya without losing international political face."

Mr. Howard told the court he first met Mr. Smalley in London during the winter of 1979-80 and the Briton "said he wanted to purchase 1,000 light machine-guns from Fabrique Nationale for Botswana and wanted to know if I could supply them."

Mr. Smalley produced "end user certificates" showing the weapons were destined for Botswana but Mr. Howard doubted whether they were genuine.

At a subsequent meeting, Mr. Howard added, Mr. Smalley told him he was buying weapons for a firm which the American described as "hacked by the South African government for the procurement of weapons."

Mr. Howard said Mr. Smalley told him he was the British agent for the firm and that South Africa was putting together a budget to purchase AK-47 assault rifles, machine-guns and mortars.

Another time, said Mr. Howard, Mr. Smalley asked him if he had contacts in the electronics industry because South Africa wanted to buy three C-130s to be converted into "flying command posts" similar to AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System).

Mr. Howard said he was told there were C-130s available in Australia. They could be purchased through a company in Texas and flown to South Africa via Israel.

## Surinam alleges coup plotter hanged himself

PARAMARIBO, Surinam (R) — Surinam's military authorities said an investigation into the death of the country's deputy army commander in prison showed he had hanged himself.

The official Surinam News Agency (SNA) quoted police chief M.P. Monsel as saying that the inquiry showed Major Roy Horb had killed himself on Wednesday with a noose made from the cord of his shorts and attached to a nail in the wall of his cell.

Maj. Horb, 30, was in Fort Zeelandia military police prison, in the centre of the capital, awaiting a court martial on charges of murdering an attempt to overthrow Surinam's army strongman, Lt.-Col. Darys Bourterse.

The major was one of 21 people

arrested on Sunday and accused of planning the coup. It was sixth reported attempt to topple the leftist military government of this former Dutch colony since the army seized power in Feb. 1980.

In the Netherlands, Members of Parliament and Surinamese exiles expressed doubts about the way Maj. Horb died. The Dutch foreign ministry said that in view of the way people were taken into custody in Surinam, it would be difficult for everybody to accept the official version of the death.

An official source here, told Reuters that confessions were being obtained from some of those rounded up on Sunday, including acting government ministers Jan Sarinam and John Hardjoprajitno.

## U.N. concern about kidnaps stays high

GENEVA (R) — Documented kidnappings of political opponents declined slightly last year, but the problem remained "a particularly odious and cruel form of violation of human rights", a United Nations report said.

A U.N. panel on such kidnappings, known as "disappearances" since the victims vanish without a trace, said it had evidence of 1,733 new cases, a drop from 1,950 in 1981, and had asked the states concerned to answer the charges.

Another 507 cases were not sufficiently documented for action, it added in the report to the six-week U.N. human rights commission meeting which opened

here on Monday. International scrutiny of "disappearances" was on the rise and governments were cooperating more with the three-year-old panel, it added, but the group had no complete picture of the problem.

From Argentina, where a Brazilian-based human rights group last month listed 7,791 disappearances since the 1976 military coup, the panel said it had received 1,780 reports of political abductions, 1,377 of which it questioned Buenos Aires about.

The panel also had reports of 1,485 cases in El Salvador and asked for an urgent response on 1,232 of them while it queried

Guatemala on 1,050 of the 1,334 reports it had received on abductions there.

Other countries where disappearances were reported were Bolivia, Cyprus, Honduras, Indonesia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippines, Uruguay, South Africa, Brazil, Chile, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, Peru, Syria and Zaïre.

In a special section on South Africa, the report said a series of laws capped by the police amendment act of 1980 in effect legalised political abductions there and ensured that relatives could not obtain information about the victims.

## U.S. sergeant hit in El Salvador recovers

SAN SALVADOR (R) — An army sergeant who became the first U.S. military casualty in El Salvador's three-year-old civil war was reported in stable condition.

A U.S. embassy spokesman said Special Forces Sergeant J.T. Stanley was hit in the left thigh on Wednesday when guerrillas shot at his helicopter from a road block on the pan-American highway.

The spokesman said Sergeant Stanley was expected to recover within two weeks.

The sergeant, one of an estimated 27 U.S. military trainers in El Salvador, has been on his way to repair a radio tower which had toppled and cut links between the capital and Usulután province.

The helicopter was nicked by bullets but landed safely for Sergeant Stanley to receive medical treatment, the spokesman

said.

## Rebels hold Berlin

SAN SALVADOR — Leftist guerrillas were retreating voluntarily from El Salvador's eastern city of Berlin, the largest to fall under rebel control in three years of civil war, the insurgents' Radio Venceremos said Thursday night.

Guerrilla forces overran the city on Monday night following two days of fierce fighting in which some 60 people were killed.

The radio said most of the rebels had now pulled out, to avoid bloodshed among the 124,000 residents still in Berlin, 124 kilometres from the capital in coffee-growing Usulután province.

Thursday night about 2,000 troops were poised to attack the rebel-held city, but Defence Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia

told Reuters he wanted to avoid civilian casualties, especially amid reports that the guerrillas were prepared to retreat.

Government sources said around 10,000 people had fled the city earlier this week. Refugees quoted guerrillas as saying they had only seized it to prove they could strike anytime, anywhere.

Radio Venceremos said guerrillas had killed several policemen in minor clashes along a highway as they pulled out of Berlin.

City residents said the rebels had requisitioned about 40 pickup vans in the past 48 hours in preparation for their retreat northwards.

Meanwhile, the military authorities reported an estimated 2,000 mercenary soldiers, possibly from Nicaragua, had landed near the Pacific port of Puerto Parada. No further details were given.